United Nations S/PV.3847

Security Council

Fifty-third Year

Provisional

3847th Meeting

Tuesday, 13 January 1998, 11.20 a.m.

New York

President:	Mr. Dejammet	(France)
Members:	Bahrain	Mr. Buallay
	Brazil	Mr. Amorim
	China	Mr. Qin Huasun
	Costa Rica	Mr. Saenz Biolley
	Gabon	Mr. Dangue Réwaka
	Gambia	Mr. Sallah
	Japan	Mr. Konishi
	Kenya	Mr. Mahugu
	Portugal	Mr. Monteiro
	Russian Federation	Mr. Fedotov
	Slovenia	Mr. Türk
	Sweden	Mr. Dahlgren
	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Sir John Weston
	United States of America	Mr. Richardson

Agenda

The situation in Croatia

Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Mission of Observers in Prevlaka (S/1997/1019)

98-85003 (E)

This record contains the original text of speeches delivered in English and interpretations of speeches delivered in the other languages. The final text will be printed in the *Official Records of the Security Council*. Corrections should be submitted to original speeches only. They should be incorporated in a copy of the record and be sent under the signature of a member of the delegation concerned, *within one week of the date of publication*, to the Chief of the Verbatim Reporting Service, room C-178.

The meeting was called to order at 11.20 a.m.

Expression of welcome to the new members of the Security Council and of thanks to the outgoing members of the Security Council

The President (*interpretation from French*): As this is the first meeting of the Security Council to be held this year, I should like to wish a happy new year to all the members of the Security Council, as well as to all Members of the United Nations and to the Secretariat and, in particular, to welcome the new members of the Council: Bahrain, Brazil, Gabon, the Gambia and Slovenia. We all look forward with confidence to their participation in the work of the Council, and we are convinced that their experience and wisdom will be of invaluable assistance in the discharge of the Council's responsibilities.

I should like also to express the Council's gratitude to the outgoing members for their active and decisive contributions to the Council's work. The representatives of Chile, Egypt, Guinea-Bissau, Poland and the Republic of Korea well deserve it. For two years they all contributed decisively to the conduct of the business of the Council.

Expression of thanks to the retiring President

The President (*interpretation from French*): I should like also to pay tribute to my predecessor, Ambassador Berrocal Soto of Costa Rica, for the service he rendered as President of the Council during the month of December 1997. I express my deep appreciation to him on behalf of the members of the Council for the great skill he demonstrated as President, and I should also like to thank him for having called on us to participate in a meeting presided over by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Costa Rica.

Adoption of the agenda

The agenda was adopted.

The situation in Croatia

Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Mission of Observers in Prevlaka (S/1997/1019)

The President (*interpretation from French*): I should like to inform the Council that I have received a letter from the representative of Croatia, in which he requests to be invited to participate in the discussion of the item on the Council's agenda. In conformity with the usual practice, I propose, with the consent of the Council, to invite that representative to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

There being no objection, it is so decided.

At the invitation of the President, Mr. Šimonović (Croatia) took a seat at the Council table.

The President (*interpretation from French*): The Security Council will now begin its consideration of the item on its agenda. The Council is meeting in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations.

Members of the Council have before them the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Mission of Observers in Prevlaka, document S/1997/1019. Members of the Council also have before them document S/1998/16, which contains the text of a draft resolution prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations.

I should like to draw attention to the following other documents: S/1997/984, letter dated 12 December 1997 from the Chargé d'affaires *ad interim* of the Permanent Mission of Yugoslavia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General; and S/1997/1002, letter dated 22 December 1997 from the Permanent Representative of Croatia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General.

It is my understanding that the Council is ready to vote on the draft resolution before it. Unless I hear any objection, I shall put the draft resolution (S/1998/16) to the vote now.

There being no objection, it is so decided.

A vote was taken by show of hands.

In favour:

Bahrain, Brazil, China, Costa Rica, France, Gabon, Gambia, Japan, Kenya, Portugal, Russian Federation, Slovenia, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America

The President (*interpretation from French*): There were 15 votes in favour. The draft resolution has been adopted unanimously as resolution 1147 (1998).

The Security Council has thus concluded the present stage of its consideration of the item on its agenda.

The meeting rose at 11.25 a.m.

United Nations S/PV.3848

Security Council
Fifty-third Year

Provisional

3848th Meeting
Wednesday, 14 January 1998, 1.05 p.m.
New York

President:	Mr. Dejammet	(France)
Members:	Bahrain	Mr. Buallay
	Brazil	Mr. Amorim
	China	Mr. Cui Tiankai
	Costa Rica	Mr. Berrocal Soto
	Gabon	Mr. Dangue Réwaka
	Gambia	Mr. Sallah
	Japan	Mr. Konishi
	Kenya	Mr. Mahugu
	Portugal	Mr. Monteiro
	Russian Federation	Mr. Sergeev
	Slovenia	Mr. Türk
	Sweden	Mr. Liden
	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Sir John Weston
	United States of America	Mr. Richardson

Agenda

The situation between Iraq and Kuwait

Letter dated 12 January 1998 from the Executive Chairman of the Special Commission established by the Secretary-General pursuant to paragraph 9 (b) (i) of Security Council resolution 687 (1991) addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1998/27)

Letter dated 13 January 1998 from the Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1998/28)

98-85010 (E)

This record contains the original text of speeches delivered in English and interpretations of speeches delivered in the other languages. The final text will be printed in the *Official Records of the Security Council*. Corrections should be submitted to original speeches only. They should be incorporated in a copy of the record and be sent under the signature of a member of the delegation concerned, *within one week of the date of publication*, to the Chief of the Verbatim Reporting Service, room C-178.

The meeting was called to order at 1.05 p.m.

Adoption of the agenda

The agenda was adopted.

The situation between Iraq and Kuwait

Letter dated 12 January 1998 from the Executive Chairman of the Special Commission established by the Secretary-General pursuant to paragraph 9 (b) (i) of Security Council resolution 687 (1991) addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1998/27)

Letter dated 13 January 1988 from the Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1998/28)

The President (*interpretation from French*): The Security Council will now begin its consideration of the item on its agenda. The Security Council is meeting in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations.

Members of the Council have before them the letter dated 12 January 1998 from the Executive Chairman of the Special Commission established by the Secretary-General pursuant to paragraph 9 (b) (i) of Security Council resolution 687 (1991) addressed to the President of the Security Council, document S/1998/27; and the letter dated 13 January 1998 from the Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council, document S/1998/28.

I should like to draw the attention of the members of the Council to document S/1998/26, which contains the text of a letter dated 12 January 1998 from the Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Following consultations among members of the Security Council, I have been authorized to make the following statement on behalf of the Council:

"The Security Council deplores the statement of the Iraqi official spokesman of 12 January 1998 and Iraq's subsequent failure to fulfil its obligations to provide the Special Commission with full, unconditional and immediate access to all sites. The Council determines that this failure is unacceptable and a clear violation of the relevant resolutions.

"The Security Council recalls the statement of its President of 29 October 1997 in which the Council condemned the decision of the Government of Iraq to try to dictate the terms of its compliance with its obligations to cooperate with the Special Commission.

"The Security Council reiterates its demand, contained in resolution 1137 (1997), that Iraq cooperate fully and immediately and without conditions or restrictions with the Special Commission in accordance with the relevant resolutions, which constitute the governing standard of Iraqi compliance.

"The Security Council expresses its full support for the Special Commission and its Executive Chairman, including in his forthcoming travel to Iraq to continue his discussions with officials of the Government of Iraq aimed at the full implementation of the relevant resolutions and at increasing the effectiveness and efficiency of the operations of the Special Commission to this end. In this context, the Council recalls the statements of its President of 3 December 1997 and 22 December 1997 and encourages the efforts reported to it by the Executive Chairman.

"The Security Council requests a full briefing by the Executive Chairman on these discussions as soon as possible after they have taken place, so that it can decide as necessary on an appropriate response on the basis of the relevant resolutions.

"The Security Council will remain seized of the matter."

This statement will be issued as a document of the Security Council under the symbol S/PRST/1998/1.

The Security Council has thus concluded the present stage of its consideration of the item on its agenda.

The Security Council will remain seized of the matter.

The meeting rose at 1.10 p.m.

United Nations S/PV.3849

Security Council

Fifty-third Year

Provisional

3849th Meeting

Monday, 26 January 1998, 11.20 a.m.

New York

President:	Mr. Dejammet	(France)
Members:	Bahrain	Mr. Buallay
	Brazil	Mr. Amorim
	China	Mr. Cui Tiankai
	Costa Rica	Mr. Díaz Paniagua
	Gabon	Mr. Essonghé
	Gambia	Mr. Sallah
	Japan	Mr. Owada
	Kenya	Mr. Mahugu
	Portugal	Mr. Monteiro
	Russian Federation	Mr. Fedotov
	Slovenia	Mr. Türk
	Sweden	Mr. Dahlgren
	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Sir John Weston
	United States of America	Ms. Soderberg

Agenda

The situation concerning Western Sahara

Report of the Secretary-General on the situation concerning Western Sahara (S/1998/35)

98-85023 (E)

This record contains the original text of speeches delivered in English and interpretations of speeches delivered in the other languages. The final text will be printed in the *Official Records of the Security Council*. Corrections should be submitted to original speeches only. They should be incorporated in a copy of the record and be sent under the signature of a member of the delegation concerned, *within one week of the date of publication*, to the Chief of the Verbatim Reporting Service, room C-178.

The meeting was called to order at 11.20 a.m.

Adoption of the agenda

The agenda was adopted.

The situation concerning Western Sahara

Report of the Secretary-General on the situation concerning Western Sahara (S/1998/35)

The President (*interpretation from French*): The Council will now begin its consideration of the item on its agenda. The Council is meeting in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations.

Members of the Council have before them the report of the Secretary-General on the situation concerning Western Sahara, document S/1998/35. Members of the Council also have before them document S/1998/60, which contains the text of a draft resolution prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultation.

It is my understanding that the Security Council is ready to proceed to the vote on the draft resolution (S/1998/60) before it. If I hear no objection, I shall put the draft resolution to the vote now.

There being no objection, it is so decided.

A vote was taken by show of hands.

In favour:

Bahrain, Brazil, China, Costa Rica, France, Gabon, Gambia, Japan, Kenya, Portugal, Russian Federation, Slovenia, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America

The President (*interpretation from French*): There were 15 votes in favour. The draft resolution has been adopted unanimously as resolution 1148 (1998).

The Security Council has thus concluded the present stage of its consideration of the item on the agenda.

The meeting rose at 11.25 a.m.

United Nations S/PV.3850

Security Council

Fifty-third Year

Provisional

3850th Meeting

Tuesday, 27 January 1998, 3.30 p.m.

New York

President:	Mr. Dejammet	(France)
Members:	Bahrain	Mr. Buallay
	Brazil	Mr. Amorim
	China	Mr. Cui Tiankai
	Costa Rica	Mr. Saénz Biolley
	Gabon	Mr. Essonghé
	Gambia	Mr. Sallah
	Japan	Mr. Owada
	Kenya	Mr. Mahugu
	Portugal	Mr. Monteiro
	Russian Federation	Mr. Lavrov
	Slovenia	Mr. Türk
	Sweden	Mr. Dahlgren
	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Sir John Weston
	United States of America	Ms. Soderberg

Agenda

The situation in Angola

Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Observer Mission in Angola (MONUA) (S/1998/17)

98-85030 (E)

This record contains the original text of speeches delivered in English and interpretations of speeches delivered in the other languages. The final text will be printed in the *Official Records of the Security Council*. Corrections should be submitted to original speeches only. They should be incorporated in a copy of the record and be sent under the signature of a member of the delegation concerned, *within one week of the date of publication*, to the Chief of the Verbatim Reporting Service, room C-178.

The meeting was called to order at 3.50 p.m.

Adoption of the agenda

The agenda was adopted.

The situation in Angola

Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Observer Mission in Angola (MONUA) (S/1998/17)

The President (*interpretation from French*): I should like to inform the Council that I have received letters from the representatives of Angola, Cape Verde, Mozambique, Namibia and Zimbabwe in which they request to be invited to participate in the discussion of the item on the Council's agenda. In conformity with the usual practice, I propose, with the consent of the Council, to invite those representatives to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

There being no objection, it is so decided.

At the invitation of the President, Mr. Van Dunem "Mbinda" (Angola) took a seat at the Council table; Mr. Leao Monteiro (Cape Verde), Mr. Santos (Mozambique), Mr. Andjaba (Namibia) and Mr. Mapuranga (Zimbabwe) took the seats reserved for them at the side of the Council Chamber.

The President (*interpretation from French*): The Security Council will now begin its consideration of the item on its agenda. The Security Council is meeting in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations.

Members of the Council have before them the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Observer Mission in Angola, document S/1998/17.

Members of the Council also have before them document S/1998/62, which contains the text of a draft resolution prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations.

I should like to draw members' attention to document S/1998/56, which contains the text of a letter dated 21 January 1998 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council.

The first speaker on my list is the representative of Angola, on whom I now call.

Mr. Van Dunem "Mbinda" (Angola) (*interpretation from French*): First, may I, on behalf of the Government of the Republic of Angola and on my own behalf, extend a very warm welcome to you, Sir, on your assumption of the presidency of this important body for the month of January. Through you, I would also like to congratulate your predecessor, the representative of Costa Rica, Ambassador Fernando Berrocal Soto, on his successful work during the previous month.

(*spoke in English*)

I also take this opportunity to salute the new members, namely, Brazil, Gabon, the Gambia, Slovenia and Bahrain. We are sure they will be able to live up to the confidence placed in them by the Member States in the difficult task of helping the international community in the search for solutions to the problems affecting international peace and security.

As we enter the fourth year of the implementation of the Lusaka Protocol, we can conclude that the transition from war to a long and lasting peace in Angola, despite being a difficult and complex task, is, after all, a goal that can be achieved, provided that all those involved in the peace process comply fully and in good faith with their obligations.

We also have reasons to conclude that a cohesive and firm stand by the international community is an appropriate means to oppose all attempts to reverse the path to peace and stability in Angola through the derailment of its peace process. The adoption by the Security Council of resolutions 1127 (1997) and 1135 (1997) has yielded results by having a positive impact on the peace process. The overwhelming support these resolutions have enjoyed, both from the Angolan people and the international community at large, provides hard evidence that the measures contained in them are capable of persuading UNITA to meet its obligations, thus speeding the conclusion of the remaining tasks under the Lusaka Protocol.

Today, more than ever, we are close to this goal. The Joint Commission recently approved the final timetable for the implementation of the Lusaka Protocol. We want to believe that this time UNITA will comply fully and unconditionally, and within the new time-frame, with the responsibilities it assumed in the Joint

Commission. These include, among others, UNITA's complete demilitarization, the normalization of State administration throughout the areas UNITA still occupies, installation of UNITA leadership in the capital — Luanda — and UNITA's transformation into a true political party.

It is undeniable the peace process has made important and substantial progress. Consequently, the risks of a return to hostilities have been significantly reduced, and a general climate of relative peace is still prevailing. The spirit of national reconciliation and tolerance is gradually being consolidated. All these achievements clearly indicate that we are on the right track.

The Angolan Government welcomes the recent positive developments in the peace process, particularly the advance in the normalization of State administration. However, this should not constitute a motive for any relaxation of the pressure exerted upon UNITA by the international community and by this Council in particular. Otherwise, we will face the risk of new delays and even setbacks. All Security Council resolutions and other decisions must continue to be enforced. Restrictive and mandatory measures, particularly those contained in the Council's resolutions 864 (1993), 1127 (1997) and 1135 (1997) must continue to be observed by all Member States and strictly monitored by the Committee on sanctions.

In this way, incidents such as the one that occurred recently in the south of Angola will be prevented. As members might have learned from the press, last 20 January our air force intercepted in Angolan airspace, over the province of Kuando-Kubango, a DC-4 cargo aircraft belonging to a company registered in South Africa, carrying supplies to UNITA-controlled areas.

Following a preliminary investigation, it was disclosed that the plane belonged to Interstate Airways, a private company owned by Mr. Johanney Porfirio Parreira, a national of South Africa, involved long ago in trade links and transportation of supplies to UNITA-controlled areas, including its headquarters.

Besides the owner of the company, the occupants of the plane were Mr. Peter Karl Bitker, captain, a South African national; Mr. Shuku Watu, co-pilot, a national of the Democratic Republic of the Congo; Mr. Antoine Sternberg, co-pilot, a German national; Mr. Jefferies Nille, flight engineer, a South African national; Mr. Vander Willem Hans, reserve pilot, a South African national; Mr. Steyn Johannes, civil construction worker, a South African national; Mr. Gert Allen, civil construction worker, a South African national; and finally, Mr. Swanepole Rudier, civil construction worker, a South African national.

My Government will make available, as soon as possible, to the members of this Council further details of this incident.

The perpetrators of this action, which violates the Security Council resolutions on sanctions against UNITA and is a blatant violation of Angolan sovereignty, will be brought to justice and punished in accordance with Angolan law. We want to reiterate our appeal to all Governments to continue to develop efforts to ensure full compliance with all Security Council resolutions on Angola, and to the Committee on sanctions to reinforce its action. UNITA must also be pressured to abide by those resolutions, as well as by the clauses of the Lusaka Protocol.

Notwithstanding the difficulties of the road still ahead, the Angolan Government remains optimistic regarding the successful conclusion of the peace process in the near future. The extension of the mandate of MONUA for another three months indicates that this optimism is also shared by the international community.

We should now concentrate part of our efforts on the mobilization of the necessary resources for the implementation of the final actions of the Lusaka Protocol. In this respect, we take particular note of the appeal made by the Secretary-General in paragraph 40 of his report regarding the need to increase financial and in-kind contributions to the activities associated with the Lusaka Protocol.

I must recall that very recently my Government made available, through the Instituto da Reintegracão Social dos ex-Militares (IRSEM), in the province of Huambo, 402.24 billion readjusted Kwanzas for the demobilization of more than 1,400 members of the UNITA military, as well as the payment of special subsidies.

Other efforts have been made in other provinces where the demobilization process is under way: food rations have been delivered to the demobilized residents in Bailundo, Lumduimbali, Alto-Hama, Cahala, Cuima and so forth. In perspective, given the successful experience with these actions, IRSEM will dedicate special attention this year to the preparation and

realization of agricultural and pastoral projects in the localities with a greater concentration of demobilized military personnel and will continue as well with the registry of the demobilized communities and their families. Another important initiative of social impact that is worth noting here, is the professional reintegration of demobilized personnel into the health and educational sectors.

As the Council is aware, as a result of decades of armed conflict, Angola faces a serious social and humanitarian crisis which requires the continued assistance of the international community. The implementation of the community rehabilitation programme approved at the Brussels International Conference of Donors for Angola is conducive to economic and social recovery, laying the ground for the development of the country. To this end, the Government would like to renew its appeal to the countries and institutions which pledged to contribute to this programme to honour their commitments.

I would like to express once again the gratitude of the Angolan people and Government to all Governments, non-governmental and international organizations for the humanitarian aid provided to the populations and regions most affected by the war.

In concluding, I wish to express our appreciation to the Secretary-General, his Special Representative, Mr. Alioune Blondin Beye, and the countries of the troika of observers for their tireless efforts in pursuit of peace in Angola. We wish also to thank the countries that did not hesitate to provide troops for the United Nations peace mission in my country.

With these few remarks on the part of my Government, the draft resolution to be adopted today has our support. We hope it will contribute to the rapid conclusion of the peace process.

The President (*interpretation from French*): I thank the representative of Angola for his kinds words addressed to me.

The next speaker inscribed on my list is the representative of Mozambique, on whom I now call.

Mr. Santos (Mozambique): My delegation would like to convey to you, Sir, sincere congratulations on your deserved assumption of the presidency of the Security Council for the month of January.

We would also like to extend our congratulations to your predecessor on the excellent manner in which he guided the work of the Security Council during the month of December.

As I take the floor in this body for the first time this year, I would like to welcome the new members of the Council and assure them of my delegation's readiness to cooperate with them in the next two years. Let me also seize this opportunity to congratulate the outgoing members on their excellent contribution to the work of the Securiiy Council during their mandate.

The report of the Secretary-General and the statement just made by the Permanent Representative of Angola give us reason for cautious optimism with regard to the peace process in that sister country.

The approval by the Joint Commission of a timetable committing the Government of Angola and UNITA to completion of the remaining tasks in the implementation of the Lusaka Protocol may represent a turning point on the way to the conclusion of the process under the "Acordos de Paz".

It is encouraging to note that the will of the Angolan people, the peoples of region and the international community is prevailing and that UNITA is now persuaded to join in the efforts aimed at bringing about peace and stability in Angola.

We should also recognize the fact that the progress in the Angolan peace process is to a large extent due to the decisive and constructive role played by this body in bringing the process onto the right track. The Security Council has not only remained seized of the situation in Angola but has taken decisive steps to prevent the derailment of the process.

We are equally encouraged by the information contained in the Secretary-General's report, according to which tensions have decreased between the parties throughout the country, registration and disarmament of residual military personnel has been formally concluded and demobilization is in progress.

However, our optimism is cautious, because the experience of the recent past has not been very reassuring, and we are concerned over the information that UNITA is still regrouping some of its military personnel. We do not understand the motive behind such

actions, which may undermine the confidence being built between the parties.

We would also like to see an accelerated normalization of State administration in UNITA-controlled areas and the completion of the transformation of Radio Vorgan into a non-partisan broadcasting facility. In this regard, we urge the Government of Angola, and in particular UNITA, to complete, in accordance with the new calendar they have agreed upon, the implementation of the remaining tasks of the Lusaka Protocol by the end of February 1998.

The challenges ahead are mammoth but not insurmountable. The international community should continue to persevere in its efforts to provide the necessary support to the peace process. Some of the challenges facing the Angolan people today will go beyond the conclusion of the peace process as such. These include reconciliation, which entails not just reconciliation among leaders of the parties but also, and perhaps most importantly, reconciling families, communities and the entire people of Angola. The reintegration of the demobilized soldiers is of paramount importance in order to make sure that returning to war is not an alternative for their livelihood. Demining is a concern of equal importance, for it will allow for the resettlement of people in their areas, and allow them to produce.

The Angolan people are anxious to devote their energy and efforts to these challenges of national reconciliation, reconstruction, democracy and economic development. The country is endowed with rich natural resources which will allow the Angolan people to develop and prosper. We trust, therefore, that the international community will continue to lend its indispensable assistance.

It is within this context that my delegation supports the recommendation contained in the report of the Secretary-General proposing the extension of the mandate of the United Nations Observer Mission in Angola, thus enhancing confidence-building and helping to create an environment conducive to long-term stability, democracy, reconstruction and development.

In conclusion, we wish to renew our appreciation to the Secretary-General for his continued commitment to the Angolan peace process, and to his Special Representative for his positive contribution. Our appreciation is also extended to the members of the troika for their positive role in the Angolan peace process.

The President (*interpretation from French*): I thank the representative of Mozambique for his kind words addressed to the members of the Council.

Sir John Weston (United Kingdom): I have the honour to speak on behalf of the European Union. The Central and Eastern European countries associated with the European Union — Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Romania and Slovakia — and the associated country Cyprus, as well as the European Free Trade Association (EFTA) countries members of the European Economic Area, Iceland and Norway, align themselves with this statement.

The European Union welcomes the agreement by both parties on a timetable which foresees the completion of the outstanding provisions of the Lusaka Protocol by the end of February. We urge both the Government of Angola and UNITA to complete their tasks according to the agreed timetable.

We welcome the conclusion of the registration and disarmament of residual UNITA military personnel. UNITA must now declare itself completely demilitarized. This will open the way for its formal transition to a political party and allow it to participate fully and constructively in the democratic process and in the future development of Angola.

We note the progress made in extending State administration. We call upon UNITA to cooperate fully and to avoid further delays. In particular, we urge the early extension of State administration to Bailundo and Andulo as a demonstration of UNITA's commitment to national reconciliation.

We look forward to the completion of Radio Vorgan's transformation to "Rádio Despertar". Non-partisan stations can play a positive role in increasing the flow of information throughout the country and in building confidence, as my colleague the Permanent Representative of Mozambique has just indicated.

The European Union places the utmost importance on respect for human rights. We are concerned that human rights observers are present in only 7 of Angola's 18 provinces. We support the Secretary-General's intention to increase the number of observers to the mandated strength, and international efforts to increase respect for human rights and improve the free movement of people and goods in Angola. We underline the

importance of the work of United Nations civilian police in promoting respect for human rights and in building a climate of trust in Angola.

The European Union has invested heavily in the Angolan peace process and will continue to do so. We are the largest contributor to Angola's rehabilitation and a leading provider of humanitarian assistance. We provide critical assistance for the health sector, for agriculture and for rural development. And we will continue to assist the Angolan authorities to remove the scourge of mines in their country. But Angola's recovery depends not only on continued international assistance, but also on the willingness of both parties to bring the peace process to a successful conclusion.

The European Union is encouraged by reports that a meeting between President dos Santos and Mr. Savimbi is being prepared. This should take place in Angola as soon as possible. International and grass-roots efforts to promote national reconciliation can succeed only if there is a firm and unequivocal commitment at the highest political level.

The European Union recognizes the difficulties which still lie ahead. We believe that the United Nations has a valuable role to play in overcoming those difficulties and in fostering an atmosphere of stability and national reconciliation. We welcome the decision to extend for a further three months the presence in Angola of the United Nations Observer Mission in Angola (MONUA). We pay tribute to the men and women of MONUA and to the Secretary-General's Special Representative, Maître Blondin Beye, who are doing a difficult job in trying and often dangerous circumstances. We welcome and appreciate the efforts of the three observer States: Portugal, the United States and the Russian Federation.

After so many years of conflict, Angola is now closer than at any other time since independence to establishing a lasting peace. We admire the strength and courage shown by the Angolan people in times of great difficulty. It is essential now to ensure that the last remaining hurdles are successfully overcome so that Angolans now and in the future can experience the peace and stability they so clearly deserve.

The President (*interpretation from French*): The next speaker is the representative of Zimbabwe. I invite him to take a seat at the Council table and to make his statement.

Mr. Mapuranga (Zimbabwe): While Zimbabwe is encouraged that peace in Angola remains within sight and within reach, and that the Government and UNITA continue to express their willingness to fulfil their remaining obligations, we are seriously concerned at the persistent delays in the actual and full implementation of the Lusaka Protocol. We agree entirely with the Secretary-General that there is an urgent need, particularly on the part of UNITA, to display a greater sense of urgency in implementing the provisions of the Lusaka Protocol and of the relevant Security Council resolutions.

In this regard, we welcome as a new ray of hope the 10-point agreement reached on 9 January 1998 on the new implementation timetable, which envisages that major progress should be achieved by the end of February 1998, when the UNITA leadership is expected to install itself in Luanda and to transfer its two strongholds to the control of State administration. In our view, the new implementation timetable addresses the remaining aspects of the peace process, which are: full normalization of State administration throughout the country, including the areas of Andulo and Bailundo; demobilization of UNITA troops; and the transformation of the UNITA radio into a non-partisan facility.

We wish quickly to point out, however, that whereas the latest agreement reaffirms the commitment of the Government and of UNITA to the peace process, its implementation without further prevarication or procrastination would actually give the people of Angola an unprecedented opportunity to stand, firmly and irrevocably, on the very threshold of peace in their country. We therefore appeal to the Government of Angola and to UNITA, in the interest of peace and progress in their own country, to adhere to and make good on their commitments — commitments that they voluntarily entered into. We also welcome and encourage the ongoing contacts to facilitate the meeting, inside Angola, of President Dos Santos and Mr. Jonas Savimbi.

Zimbabwe has contributed some of its very scarce resources in support of the peace process in Angola. Although we will soon be withdrawing the battalion which is now stationed in Angola, Zimbabwean military observers will stay on and remain available to the United Nations Observer Mission in Angola (MONUA). We are deeply convinced that the continued presence of the United Nations in Angola is much needed in order to facilitate the full implementation of the remaining provisions of the Lusaka Protocol and to enhance the peace process. We therefore fully support the recommendation of the Secretary-General that the

mandate of MONUA be extended for three months, until 30 April 1998, as outlined in his report. I happen to know also that this extension accords fully with the wishes of the Organization of African Unity.

The President (*interpretation from French*): The next speaker is the representative of Namibia. I invite him to take a seat at the Council table and to make his statement.

Mr. Andjaba (Namibia): The conflict in Angola is a complex one, and it requires diligence and tact, among other things. In this context, my delegation hails the commitment of Mr. Alioune Blondin Beye in representing the Secretary-General in this delicate task.

Peace and stability can come to Angola only if and when the two parties to the conflict equally demonstrate the necessary political will to see beyond their differences and to work towards a common goal: peace. The international community can only complement the efforts of the two parties, as it has been doing over the years. It is in this context therefore that the Government of Namibia welcomes the positive developments in the sisterly country of Angola. While we recognize the obstacles encountered in the normalization process — which are noted also in the Secretary-General's report — we continue to encourage the Government of the Republic of Angola and UNITA to continue to seek a peaceful resolution to the problem. The recent contacts between the two parties are thus a source of high hopes.

The transformation of Radio Vorgan into a non-partisan broadcasting facility will, we hope, be completed despite the remaining hurdles.

We note the positive aspects mentioned in the report on the military front, as well as police aspects. However, as a country that has emerged from conflict, we are particularly concerned about the recently laid mines, as these will magnify the magnitude of future development efforts by the Angolan people. We therefore urge the international community to continue to support the emergency and humanitarian assistance programmes for Angola, for these are prerequisites for the consolidation of peace, stability and development in Angola.

No doubt, the demobilization and reintegration challenges will be overcome in the immediate future. However, we welcome the steps being taken, especially the services of the Social and Counselling Programme — and perhaps equally or more important, vocational training for the soldiers. Our experience shows that the sooner reintegration is addressed, the better development plans can be pursued.

In spite of some positive developments, it is the view of my delegation that the measures currently imposed by the Security Council on UNITA should be maintained in order to ensure UNITA's full compliance with the commitments it made under the Lusaka Protocol.

The people of Angola will value and measure peace and stability only when their socio-economic conditions improve. Thus, the Government's economic stabilization and economic recovery programme warrants technical, financial and other assistance. Indeed, the significant presence of the United Nations in Angola remains valid today and is now more critical than ever. While progress has been made, the United Nations task there has not yet been completed. We therefore support the extension of the mandate of the United Nations Observer Mission in Angola (MONUA), as proposed by the Secretary-General. It is our sincere hope that, during this extension, the remaining issues will be resolved.

Finally, Namibia reiterates its readiness to continue to contribute to the peace process in Angola until peace is achieved.

The President (*interpretation from French*): The next speaker is the representative of Cape Verde. I invite him to take a seat at the Council table and to make his statement.

Mr. Leao Monteiro (Cape Verde) (*interpretation from French*): I thank you, Sir, for the opportunity offered to my delegation to speak briefly at this meeting, convened by the Security Council to consider the situation in Angola and to take decisions as the mandate of the United Nations Observer Mission in Angola (MONUA) comes to an end.

The Secretary-General's report of 12 January, which is as clear and detailed as always, stresses the important progress made in the peace process since early December 1997. Since then, bilateral exchanges have been maintained at a steady pace, leading to the adoption by the Joint Commission of a timetable for fulfilling the agreements of the Lusaka Protocol. Moreover, the President of Angola and the leader of UNITA have exchanged messages and been in personal contact regarding both the timetable under discussion and arrangements for their meeting, which has long been planned and is now on the calendar.

The commitment of the leadership of UNITA finally to install itself in the country's capital by late February and the reaffirmation of the same schedule for the transfer of Andulo and Bailundo to State administration are two other particularly encouraging signs. A new phase, it would seem, will thereby have begun in demonstrating high-level political will, which is certainly of great significance.

This cannot, however, automatically resolve all the pending problems. The extension of State administration to the entire territory is being considerably delayed and the normalization of life for the people of that territory remains inadequate and precarious. In this regard, the movements in the field of the Joint Commission itself, and above all the establishment of joint Operational Groups in the provinces, are extremely useful measures and machinery for strengthening and maintaining confidence and stabilizing relations.

The atmosphere will also be more relaxed with the transformation of UNITA's Radio Vorgan into a non-partisan broadcasting facility and we hope that the current administrative and material difficulties will be speedily overcome.

We wish to underline the importance which the parties themselves attach to the fullest possible enjoyment of human rights by the population, as acknowledged by the Joint Commission. This is a factor for the consolidation of peace and justifies the measures to extend the network of observers deployed in the country.

A particularly essential aspect of the peace process has always been the demobilization and social integration of UNITA fighters. Everything possible must be done to speed up and expand that movement, and we understand that the means to achieve this are very shortly to be brought under consideration.

We acknowledge that we were struck by the magnitude of all that remains to be done in the area of demining. To date, 10,000 mines out of an estimated total of 6 to 8 million have been cleared from Angolan soil. This is an enormous task, yet it is absolutely vital to the revival of the rural economy and life in general. Every support is needed and the international community is called upon to increase its assistance in resources and training in this area, as well as to respond to the appeal now being prepared for emergency rescue and humanitarian assistance programmes for displaced persons.

We welcome the forthcoming adoption this afternoon by the Council of a draft resolution which, among other things, extends to 30 April 1998 the mandate of MONUA, thus continuing to allow the peace process in Angola to benefit by the help of the Mission's remarkable work.

We remain confident that, despite the remaining problems, which we should not underestimate, the mid-term report of the Secretary-General scheduled for 13 March will confirm that progress has remained consistent. The Angolan people deserve and expect this.

We warmly congratulate and thank the Secretary-General and his Special Representative for their successful and dynamic work, and the three observer States for their unflagging and devoted efforts.

The President (*interpretation from French*): It is my understanding that the Council is ready to vote on the draft resolution before it. Unless I hear any objection, I shall put the draft resolution to the vote.

There being no objection, it is so decided.

I shall first give the floor to those members of the Council who wish to make statements before the voting.

Mr. Sáenz Biolley (Costa Rica) (*interpretation from Spanish*): My delegation is pleased to participate in this debate on the situation in Angola. The armed conflict that has afflicted the people of Angola for almost four decades has been a cause of great and ongoing concern to the international community. Finally, thanks to the collaboration and participation of all parties, a solution is emerging in the context of the Lusaka Protocol. Unfortunately, in recent months, the peace process has been jeopardized by a certain reticence on the part of one party to comply with agreements made. That is why my delegation warmly welcomes the outcome of the meeting of the Joint Commission and, in particular, the adoption of the timetable for completing the tasks of the Lusaka Protocol, which will reactivate the peace process in what we hope will be a definitive fashion.

Compliance with the main phases agreed on in the timetable — the demilitarization of UNITA forces, the normalization of State administration throughout Angolan national territory, and the transformation of Radio Vorgan into an impartial and non-partisan broadcasting facility — is essential and fundamental to the consolidation of peace in Angola. In this context, Costa

Rica attaches the greatest importance to the forthcoming meeting between President Dos Santos and the UNITA leader, Mr. Savimbi, even if it should take place outside the agreed timetable. We feel that the convening of this meeting in the near future, hopefully within the timetable, is indispensable to the success of the peace plan.

The recent report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Observer Mission in Angola (MONUA) contains certain points on which Costa Rica believes it necessary to comment. First of all, my delegation cannot conceal its concern at the continuation of armed clashes between local governmental authorities and UNITA militants, and at the regrouping of military elements of UNITA, particularly in the regions of Andulo and Bailundo. Secondly, my country is particularly concerned at the increase in the number of reports of human rights violations. In that connection, we are concerned at the lack of resources and personnel for the protection and promotion of such rights. We note that, unfortunately, United Nations human rights observers are currently present in only 7 of Angola's 18 provinces. We hope that this situation will be resolved in the manner proposed by the Secretary-General.

For all these reasons, my delegation believes it necessary to extend MONUA's mandate, including its military task force so as to respond to security needs, as well as the provisions contained in the Secretary-General's report, until 30 April.

We look forward to the report to be submitted by the Secretary-General to the Security Council in March so as to be able to consider the role that MONUA would be able to play in the future, in keeping with advances made in compliance with the established timetable.

Lastly, Costa Rica would appeal to the parties to continue to observe fully the agreements of the Lusaka Protocol, and in particular we would appeal to UNITA to begin its move to Luanda so as to transform itself into a political party.

Mr. Amorim (Brazil) (*interpretation from French*): First of all, I should like to congratulate you, Sir, on your assumption of the presidency of the Security Council for January. Under your wise and firm guidance, the work of the Council has been conducted with great effectiveness. I should also like to pay tribute to your predecessor, Ambassador Fernando Berrocal Soto, for the manner in which he led the Council last December.

Angola has been ravaged by one of the longest wars in the history of Africa. After 37 years of conflict, for the first time a stable peace and national reconciliation seem about to be realized. The United Nations, the international community and several countries, including Brazil, have invested a great deal of energy and resources in the peace process in Angola. At this critical time, the major political consideration must be to ensure that MONUA can have available a monitoring capability that will allow it successfully to conclude the tasks entrusted to it. Here I should like to emphasize the role of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Maître Blondin Beye, and of the troika of observer States.

At the beginning of January, the Government and UNITA agreed on a timetable in accordance with which the tasks provided for under the Lusaka Protocol would be concluded by the end of February. Additional efforts will have to be made to cover several key stages: the normalization of State administration throughout the country, including the regions of Andulo and Bailundo; the effective demobilization of the remaining forces of UNITA; a declaration by UNITA that it no longer has weapons or armed personnel; the establishment of the UNITA leadership in Luanda; and the transformation of UNITA's radio station into an impartial broadcasting facility. In a short period of time, UNITA thus will be able to function exclusively as a political party. We are convinced that in that new framework, UNITA will be able effectively to contribute to national reconciliation and to the consolidation of democracy in Angola.

The draft resolution that we are considering today recommends the extension of MONUA's mandate for three months. It also requests that the Secretary-General submit in 45 days a report that would allow the Council to reconfigure MONUA before the end of its mandate, should that prove necessary. That clause sends a clear signal that the Council will be ready to act immediately if the approved timetable is not complied with.

We have carefully considered the proposal contained in paragraphs 35 and 36 of the Secretary-General's report concerning the reduction of the military component of MONUA. Brazil decided to support the proposal after having been assured that the existing structure could complete the tasks entrusted to it, including the verification of the demobilization of UNITA troops.

The approval of the timetable, the reduction of tensions between the Government and UNITA, and the prospect of the forthcoming meeting between President

José Eduardo dos Santos and Mr. Savimbi have raised hopes. However, reports on the continuation of non-authorized flights in the UNITA-controlled regions and on remining activities show us that additional efforts are required to ensure the consolidation of peace.

The draft resolution before us establishes that the Secretary-General will have to submit in his report planned for mid-March specific information on the issue of sanctions. We emphasize that this section of the report should not be limited to a routine recounting of the actions of Governments. Indeed, we would hope that it would present a general assessment of the situation.

If our hopes are fulfilled, Angola will very soon be able to devote its energies to reconstruction and development. Discharging the obligations provided for in the Lusaka Protocol will open up a new stage that will require continued participation by the international community, perhaps in a renewed framework, so that the peace and prosperity of the Angolan people can be ensured. Brazil remains ready to contribute to this effort.

The President (*interpretation from French*): I thank the representative of Brazil for the kind words he addressed to the members of the Council.

Mr. Cui Tiankai (China) (*interpretation from Chinese*): The question of Angola has become the last hot spot in southern Africa. China sincerely hopes that in the context of the general trend of seeking peace, stability and development on the African continent, the question of Angola will also be promptly resolved so that the Angolan people could enjoy peace and prosperity at an early date.

We were pleased and relieved at the signing of the Lusaka Protocol more than three years ago, and we were encouraged by the establishment nearly a year ago of the Government of Unity and National Reconciliation of Angola. However, in the latter half of the past year, the peace process in Angola has begun to stagnate and has even come to a halt. Certain measures stipulated in the Lusaka Protocol have never been effectively implemented.

This is a matter of deep concern for us. The Chinese delegation wishes to reiterate that the peace and well-being of Angola ultimately depend on the Angolan people themselves. The genuine and lasting settlement of the question of Angola requires the political will of and practical action by the parties concerned. We appeal to the parties in Angola to conform to the general trend and to the will of the people and, with the fundamental interests of the Angolan people in mind, seriously to fulfil their agreed obligations, especially with respect to completing their tasks in areas such as demilitarization and the normalization of State administration, so as to push Angola towards the final realization of peace and reconciliation.

In this connection, we are pleased to note that the Joint Commission approved on 9 January the latest timetable for the implementation of the Lusaka Protocol. We were also pleased to learn that President Dos Santos and Mr. Savimbi will hold a meeting soon. We sincerely hope that all this will take place as scheduled.

In accordance with resolution 1118 (1997), the tasks of the United Nations Observer Mission in Angola (MONUA) should be completed by the end of this month. In view of the fact that the peace process in Angola is at a crucial juncture at present and still needs the firm support of the United Nations, including the Security Council, and considering that the parties concerned in Angola are also requesting the United Nations to continue to play a positive role in promoting the peace process in Angola, the Chinese delegation is in favour of extending MONUA's mandate and will vote in favour of the draft resolution before us.

In the meantime, I wish to point out that when the Council adopted resolution 1118 (1997), the Chinese delegation expressed reservations with regard to certain functions of MONUA. This position of ours remains unchanged.

We sincerely hope that the parties concerned in Angola can seize the favourable opportunity offered by the extension of MONUA's mandate and intensify their efforts so that genuine and lasting national reconciliation and peace can be realized in Angola and Angola can start reconstruction and development soon.

Mr. Dahlgren (Sweden): The recent agreement between the Government of Angola and the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola (UNITA) on a timetable for the finalization of the peace process is a most welcome sign of progress. The agreement raises the hope that the parties now are ready to complete the remaining tasks in the Lusaka Protocol. The reports that President dos Santos and Mr. Savimbi are planning to meet in Angola soon are also encouraging.

There are still difficulties on the way ahead, however. The responsibility for achieving sustainable

peace in Angola primarily remains with the Angolan parties themselves. That being said, we continue to see an important role for the United Nations in assisting in the completion of the peace process.

Sweden supports an extension of the mandate of the United Nations Observer Mission in Angola (MONUA) for another three months. The continued presence of the mission will contribute to paving the way for a more secure and stable political environment in Angola. We support the retention of a military task force in Angola, as proposed by the Secretary-General, which will be able to assist in the fulfilment of remaining military tasks within the peace process and be able to respond to security needs on the ground.

Since MONUA was established in June 1997, the civilian aspects of the peace process have gained in importance. We hope that the peace process is now irreversibly moving into a peace-building phase. In order to achieve the remaining goals, there is need for a strong civilian police presence in Angola — strong in numbers and in ability. MONUA's civilian police perform essential tasks in the human rights field, including their efforts to strengthen the rule of law and measures to support and assist the Angolan National Police. In this connection, we also welcome the ongoing efforts to strengthen MONUA's human rights component.

We look forward to the Secretary-General's comprehensive report in mid-March, including his recommendations on the possible reconfiguration of MONUA and his views on the United Nations presence in Angola after 30 April 1998.

Mr. Owada (Japan): In his report of 12 January on the United Nations Observer Mission in Angola (MONUA), the Secretary-General states that although some progress has been made toward concluding the peace process in Angola, the persistent delays in implementing the Lusaka Protocol continue to give us cause for deep concern. Japan shares this assessment. As a member of the Security Council, and as a country that has been contributing to the peace process, particularly in the areas of demobilization and demining, Japan considers these delays profoundly regrettable.

Against this background, my delegation finds it encouraging that a timetable for implementing the Lusaka Protocol was agreed to and approved by the Joint Commission on 9 January. As stressed in the draft resolution on which we are about to vote, it is essential for the Government of Angola and the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola (UNITA) — urgently and in accordance with this timetable — to complete the implementation of all their obligations under the Lusaka Protocol and to fulfil all remaining obligations under the "Acordos de Paz" as well as relevant Security Council resolutions. It is important that UNITA in particular bear in mind the Council's readiness to review the sanctions imposed by its resolution 1127 (1997) of 28 August 1997 or to consider additional sanctions, depending on UNITA's implementation of its obligations according to this timetable. In this connection, my delegation notes with grave concern that aircraft are landing in territory controlled by UNITA in violation of the sanctions imposed by resolution 1127 (1997). We call upon all Member States, and particularly Angola's neighbours, to abide strictly by these sanctions.

In view of the commitment of both of the Angolan parties to adhere to the timetable, Japan agrees that it is appropriate to extend the mandate of MONUA, including its military task force, for an additional three months, until 30 April, as recommended by the Secretary-General. I wish to emphasize that it is essential for the successful completion of the tasks of MONUA that the Government of Angola and, particularly, UNITA cooperate fully with MONUA.

In this context, I should like once again to reiterate the strong hope of my delegation that President dos Santos and Mr. Savimbi will in the near future meet with each other directly, at a venue within Angola, with a view to further promoting peace and national reconciliation. For all these reasons, my delegation is going to vote in favour of the draft resolution before us.

At this juncture, my delegation wishes to express its grave concern about the fact that, despite the repeated calls of the Security Council for the withdrawal of all foreign forces from the Republic of the Congo, Angolan Government troops have not yet been withdrawn from their intervention in the Republic of the Congo. This situation is unacceptable. The immediate withdrawal of Angolan troops from that country is called for.

I should like to close my brief statement by paying tribute to the Secretary-General and to his Special Representative, Mr. Alioune Blondin Beye, and all the personnel of MONUA, as well as to the three observer States for their ongoing and tireless efforts in the pursuit of peace and stability in Angola.

Mr. Lavrov (*interpretation from Russian*): The Russian Federation, which is a member of the troika of observer States for the Angola settlement and which contributes troops to the United Nations Observer Mission in Angola (MONUA), is keenly interested in the successful advancement of the peace process and in the speedy restoration of lasting peace and national reconciliation in Angola. The achievement of that objective is of great importance both for Angola itself and for the consolidation of stability throughout the region.

We note with satisfaction that recently there have been encouraging signs regarding the Angolan settlement. The most important of these was the approval at the 9 January meeting of the Joint Commission of a new timetable for implementation of the remaining key provisions of the Lusaka Protocol. The implementation of the obligations entered into therein — in particular, the complete transfer of all regions controlled by the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola (UNITA) to the Government of Angola, the completion of the demilitarization of UNITA and the legalization of that organization as a political party, and the transformation of UNITA's radio station, Vorgan, into a neutral broadcasting corporation — would give the peace process an irreversible quality and take it to the final stage.

The month to come will be decisive for the peace process as a whole. We expect that the Government of Angola, and especially UNITA, will take a constructive approach and will implement accurately and on time, by 28 February, all the provisions of the settlement timetable. We also place considerable hopes on the meeting on the territory of Angola between President Dos Santos and the leader of UNITA, Mr. Savimbi, planned for the second half of February.

In our view, the draft resolution to be adopted today by the Security Council correctly reflects the specific nature of this complex but, we hope, final stage of the Angolan settlement. The draft resolution clearly points the Government of Angola and UNITA towards the conclusion of the implementation of their obligations under the Lusaka Protocol and provides broad opportunities for effective verification of the course of the peace process and for adjustments in the actions of the Security Council, depending on the course of events.

It is precisely in this context, and in particular following the results of the implementation of the settlement timetable, that the Security Council intends by mid-March to determine its position regarding the question of the lifting or intensifying sanctions on UNITA, and also regarding the further presence of the United Nations in Angola. We believe that this rational approach will effectively promote the further advancement of the peace process and provide adequate protection for the large investment in peace and in an Angolan settlement made over many years by the international community.

On the basis of the foregoing, the Russian delegation will vote in favour of the draft resolution.

Mr. Türk (Slovenia): We would like to begin by thanking the Secretary-General for his detailed report on the United Nations Observer Mission in Angola (MONUA) and also would like to express our appreciation to his Special Representative, Maître Blondin Beye, for his untiring work and important accomplishments.

The situation in Angola has been a matter of international concern for a long time. Although the conflict has been raging for decades, the two-year resumption of internecine hostilities after the November 1992 elections alone consumed an estimated 150,000 civilian lives. Slovenia is therefore heartened that the peace process in Angola has clearly shown progress, as stated in paragraph 24 of the Secretary-General's recent report.

We are especially encouraged by the agreement of 9 January 1998 on the new implementation timetable that was reached by both parties. We thus look forward to the fulfilment of the obligations stemming from the timetable, in particular the promises made by UNITA concerning the relocation of its headquarters to the Angolan capital by the end of February. We expect that the accompanying relinquishment of control over its strongholds in Andulo and Bailundo will finally conclude the otherwise slow process of consolidation of State administration throughout Angola.

We also attach the highest importance to the legalization of UNITA as a political party. We hope that the necessary conditions will soon be met in accordance with the timetable.

Slovenia recognizes that the progress made in the peace process thus far is in large part the result of persistent efforts of Secretary-General's Special Representative to maintain an active dialogue between the Angolan authorities and UNITA. We hope that this

process will continue and that President Dos Santos and Mr. Savimbi will meet in person as soon as possible.

While the progress towards peace in Angola is no doubt encouraging, there are unfortunately obstacles which still impede the implementation of some important aspects of the Lusaka Protocol.

Slovenia is particularly disquieted by the allegations that UNITA continues to regroup its military elements in some parts of the country. In this connection, we are also concerned by the reported desertion from the quartering areas of approximately 25,000 former troops. Incomplete demobilization was, after all, one of the main reasons for the previous breakdowns of the peace process in Angola. Hence our concern. It is therefore imperative that the deserters take advantage of the opportunity to be demobilized under different arrangements by June 1998.

We also note with regret the verification by MONUA of the attacks on UNITA supporters by local government forces. Such incidents complicate the process of administrative normalization and undermine the modicum of mutual trust between the two parties. They may also fuel ethnic anxieties at the grass-roots level in a country where ethnicity has become an increasingly significant political factor.

All this points to the importance of properly functioning State institutions and mechanisms for the protection of human rights in Angola. Slovenia therefore supports the recommendations of the Secretary-General regarding the expansion of the number of human rights observers and the increase in the overall strength of the civilian police component of MONUA.

We also support the resumption of the training programme for the Angolan National Police. A properly trained local police force represents an important safeguard against the violation of civil and political rights in this sensitive period of transition. Training of the local police in the universally accepted standards of police conduct and support by the United Nations Civilian Police (UNCIVPOL) are thus among the important ingredients of post-conflict peace-building.

Slovenia believes that the current momentum must be seized and carried to completion. We therefore support the Secretary-General's recommendations to extend the mandate of MONUA for three months, until 30 April 1998. We also support the proposed request that the Secretary-General submit a comprehensive report on the situation in Angola by 13 March 1998. We are glad that all these elements and many other important thoughts are incorporated in the draft resolution now under consideration, and Slovenia will vote in favour of it.

Let me, in conclusion, say the following. The conflict in Angola has been long and bitter. After many years stability is finally within reach. We support the efforts of the Angolan people to create a durable and lasting peace. Persons belonging to the Ovimbundu, Bakongo and Mbundu peoples, as well as others, have suffered tremendously. It is therefore important to ensure that the last obstacles to the peace are removed.

Mr. Monteiro (Portugal): Portugal has been following recent developments in Angola with a sense of cautious optimism that was confirmed by the statement of the Permanent Representative of Angola. The new timetable for the implementation of the Lusaka Protocol, approved by the Joint Commission on 9 January, should be a meaningful step towards the normalization of the political and military situation in Angola.

However, it could be said that we should avoid holding overly high expectations, not only because of the difficult nature of the tasks which remain incomplete, but also because of the relatively short time in which they must be fulfilled. After all, we have to bear in mind that the Angolan peace process has proceeded far more slowly than had been expected three years ago, when the Lusaka Protocol was signed. That is the reality. But the new timetable is nevertheless our best shot at trying to reinvigorate the peace process. Without the speedy completion of the remaining tasks, peace in Angola will not become a reality.

The recipe for political stability in Angola is well known. On the part of UNITA, it is imperative that it facilitate the normalization of State administration in the areas it controls, including its headquarters in Andulo and Bailundo. UNITA must also transform Radio Vorgan into a non-partisan broadcasting facility, thus dismantling the remains of its propaganda-war machine. And last but not least, UNITA must demilitarize fully. Nothing short of this is acceptable. Portugal is therefore concerned by reports that UNITA continues to regroup its military elements in some areas of Angola. This type of behaviour is incompatible with its necessary transformation into a political party.

On the part of the Government of Unity and National Reconciliation, there is a responsibility to ensure

that the rule of law reigns throughout Angola and that the fundamental principles of democratic societies, including human rights, are fully respected. This is vitally important in the long run, and is also essential to establish right away the climate of confidence and trust in Government that is required to overcome the culture of violence that so many years of war have left behind in Angola.

In this context, the long-awaited meeting in Angola between President José Eduardo dos Santos and Mr. Jonas Savimbi could be seen as a catalyst for the successful conclusion of the peace process. The Portuguese Government fully shares the view of the Secretary-General, as stated in his latest report on the United Nations Observer Mission in Angola (MONUA), that this meeting could enhance mutual confidence and contribute significantly to the prospects for national reconciliation, reconstruction of the country and movement towards democracy.

The victory of peace over war in Angola still depends, to a large extent, on the support of the international community. It is disappointing to know that the response to the 1997 consolidated inter-agency appeal for Angola generated only 44 per cent of the funds required. The same could be said about the fact that only 7 out of the 18 Angolan demining brigades are now operational, due to shortages of both equipment and funds from national and international sources. Similarly, demobilization has also been negatively affected by the lack of international support.

Portugal believes that additional international assistance is required in order to enable the Angolan Government and UNITA to walk this last mile for peace. In this context, we would like to draw attention to paragraph 10 of the draft resolution, which urges the international community to provide assistance for demobilization and the social reintegration of ex-combatants, demining, the resettlement of displaced persons and the rehabilitation of the Angolan economy. Full cooperation with the 1998 consolidated inter-agency appeal for Angola, currently being finalized, would be equally important. Extending the mandate of MONUA along the lines proposed by the Secretary-General is a step in the right direction. The comprehensive report requested by the Security Council in paragraph 3 of the draft resolution will be instrumental in this context, by assessing the implementation of the timetable agreed upon by the Government of Angola and UNITA and approved by the Joint Commission.

The proposed continuation of the United Nations presence in Angola after April 30 fully deserves our agreement, and we look forward to studying carefully the preliminary recommendations in this regard that the Secretary-General will in time submit to the Security Council. Let me also seize this opportunity to pay tribute to the work that has been done, sometimes in very difficult circumstances, by the United Nations personnel, as well as to the tireless efforts of the Secretary-General's Special Representative, Maître Alioune Beye.

The presence in MONUA of 352 Portuguese — the largest contingent after that of Zimbabwe — is a practical expression of the confidence Portugal has in a successful outcome of the peace process in Angola. We are ready to be patient in assisting the people of Angola to cross the bridge to stability, democracy and economic development. But we also have to point out that the Angolan Government, and UNITA in particular, must present us, in the next few weeks, with renewed proof of their true commitment to respect their mutual obligations. Full compliance with the new timetable would show us that commitment to peace.

Mr. Mahugu (Kenya): My delegation welcomes the present report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Angola, which paints a relatively hopeful picture of the progress towards lasting peace and stability in that country. The ongoing contacts between President dos Santos and Mr. Jonas Savimbi are encouraging.

We also welcome the recent agreement, reached earlier this month by the parties at the meeting of the Joint Commission, on a new timetable of tasks to be implemented. These are steps in the right direction. We commend the parties for these bold undertakings. Normalization of State administration in over 100 localities remains to be done. The transformation of Radio Vorgan into a non-partisan "Rádio Despertar" has to be completed, along with the complete transformation of UNITA into a political party. UNITA leadership is yet to be installed in Luanda, and a host of other important tasks remain to be completed. These tasks are a long way from fulfilment, but we can already see some light at the end of the tunnel if continued pressure on the parties is maintained.

I wish to take this opportunity to call on the parties to remain steadfastly committed to fulfilling their obligations. We believe that genuine political will is an important element in the peace process and should be carefully cultivated.

We concur with the Secretary-General in his observation that these tasks remain as vital to the peace process as they have ever been, and we agree that the presence of the United Nations in Angola is greatly needed to continue to help the parties undertake their full implementation.

The United Nations Observer Mission in Angola (MONUA) continues to play a key role in the progress towards the full implementation of the parties' undertakings. It remains the only focal point in consolidating the efforts of the international community as we seek to assist the parties on this very difficult path towards reconciliation.

It is in this regard that my delegation is in favour of the draft resolution before us, and we will vote in its favour in order to extend the mandate of MONUA for another three months, until 30 April 1998. Furthermore, the present draft resolution contains an important element which in our view seeks to encourage the parties to remain especially committed to the implementation of the remaining tasks without further delay. It is our hope that when we next meet to discuss the situation in Angola, in March, the parties will have taken full advantage of the presence of MONUA to complete the obligation they have agreed upon in the new timetable.

Finally, may I take this opportunity to express our appreciation to all those actively involved in the peace process in Angola, especially the troika of observer States, the Secretary-General's Special Representative, Maître Blondin Beye, and the men and women who are serving in the United Nations mission in Angola. Without their tireless efforts the peace process would be in jeopardy, and I take this opportunity to encourage them all to continue.

Mr. Sallah (Gambia): As I am speaking for the first time in this Council Chamber, I would like to congratulate you, Sir, for the excellent manner in which you have carried out your mandate as President of the Security Council for the month of January. I extend similar sentiments to your predecessor, Ambassador Fernando Berrocal Soto of Cosʼa Rica. I also wish to pay tribute to the outgoing non-permanent members of the Security Council for their excellent contribution during their term. I think that my delegation has cooperated with you, Mr. President, and we will continue to do so with your successors.

My delegation is pleased to participate in this debate. Allow me to extend my delegation's felicitations to the Secretary-General for his detailed and vivid report on the situation in Angola. We wish to pay a special tribute to the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Angola, Mr. Alioune Blondin Beye, to his staff, to the dedicated men and women of the United Nations Observer Mission in Angola (MONUA), and to the troika countries — Portugal, the United States of America and the Russian Federation — for the impressive work they are doing towards the achievement of the objectives of the Lusaka Protocol. We applaud the troop-contributing countries for their valuable contributions to MONUA, without which the progress made so far in the implementation of the Angolan peace process would not have been possible.

Slow but steady progress has been realized in the implementation of the Lusaka Protocol. However, a lot still remains to be done in the resurrection of the unity and national integrity of Angola. The attainment of this goal requires the full cooperation and commitment of the Angolan leaders themselves. They must continue to take the necessary steps, as democratic pillars, to achieve a vibrant economy and fully functioning State institutions that command the support and confidence of the people of Angola.

If such is the ardent wish of the international community for Angola — and indeed it is — the Angolan leaders must embrace honestly all the efforts being made in that direction. My delegation is dismayed by the recent discovery of re-mining activities by UNITA personnel and the reported increase in the movement of unregistered UNITA troops which have caused ravages in some provinces. This one-step-forward and two-steps-backward attitude is far from helpful in moving the Angolan peace process forward.

In this regard, we hail the move made in Harare by the six Ministers of Defence and Security of the States members of the South African Development Community (SADC) in issuing a communiqué warning UNITA supporters of the negative consequences of their continued support of the movement. This prompts me to re-echo my delegation's firm support for positive interventions in conflict situations by regional organizations.

In welcoming the timetable approved by the Joint Commission, according to which the two parties to the Angolan conflict have agreed to accomplish the remaining tasks of the Lusaka Protocol by the end of February 1998, my delegation is of the view that both the

Government and UNITA must be urged to fulfil their obligations and to give their honest and resolute support in that direction.

It is one thing to successfully accomplish the implementation of the Lusaka Protocol, but it is another to consolidate and sustain the gains realized. These are major tasks that, in my view, require the continued presence and involvement of MONUA. Thus, my delegation supports the extension of the mandate of MONUA not only to the end of April 1998 but, if necessary to consolidate the peace process, also beyond 1998.

In the context of the implementation of the Lusaka Protocol, MONUA has the essential function of reassuring the civilian population and paving the way towards national reconciliation and peaceful coexistence. Thus, strengthening the civilian police component will be an appropriate move. Civilian police provide the transition from military to civilian authority and from peacekeeping to peace-building.

As a result of the protracted war in Angola, the security covenant that should exist between the Angolan people and their Government could remain fragile for a long time. Therefore, it is vital to offer assistance in fostering a culture of peace and respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms. Thus, all the components of MONUA have a vital role to play in the Angolan situation: the military task force will continue to enforce the ceasefire while the civilian police provide monitoring and training of the Angolan National Police so that democratic principles can finally take root in the country.

A lasting, self-sustaining security and police structure in Angola, based on the confidence of the citizens, needs the unflinching cooperation of the local authorities, for war can be forcibly halted by international troops, but national reconciliation can come only from the people's hearts and minds. We therefore welcome the impressive work being done in the area of public awareness by the public information network component of MONUA.

My delegation is of the view that the continued presence of MONUA in Angola should not be limited by time bounds, but should rather be measured by the impact made in the implementation of the provisions of the Lusaka peace process. This presence, as we see it, can ensure concentration on the political, economic and social issues and challenges that desperately need attention in Angola. Not only is this presence essential for the accomplishment of the mandated tasks of MONUA, but it is also necessary for the creation of conditions conducive to the holding of future elections.

In the light of what I have said, my delegation supports the draft resolution before us and will vote in favour of it.

The President (*interpretation from French*): I thank the representative of the Gambia for the kind words he addressed to me and to other past and present members of the Council.

Mr. Buallay (Bahrain) (*interpretation from Arabic*): My delegation congratulates you warmly, Sir, on your assumption of the presidency of the Security Council for the month of January. We are confident that your wisdom and dynamism will enable the Council to achieve great success in its work. My delegation thanks the Secretary-General and his Special Representative, as well as all the personnel of the United Nations Observer Mission in Angola (MONUA), for their efforts to bring peace and stability to Angola. We also convey our thanks and appreciation to the countries of the troika — Portugal, the Russian Federation and the United States of America — and to all others that support the peace process in Angola.

The situation in Angola urgently needs strong support and a full commitment by the two parties to the conflict to achieve the reconciliation for which we have been waiting all too long and to put an end to this long conflict so that the "peace train" can move forward. Given the current state of affairs, a United Nations presence is important for the achievement of a final, positive conclusion to this tragic situation. In the light of the difficult humanitarian conditions that the conflict has brought about for the Angolan people, it is urgent that life in Angola return to normal. Unless the conflict comes to an end, it will be most difficult to resettle displaced persons and to provide basic, essential services — notwithstanding the ongoing efforts of United Nations specialized agencies.

My delegation will vote in favour of the draft resolution before the Council today, because we believe it is necessary to support peace and security in Angola. The extension of the mandate of MONUA assumes a genuine commitment by the two parties to respect their obligations and to fulfil their peace obligations under the new timetable approved by the Joint Commission.

The President (*interpretation from French*): I thank the representative of Bahrain for the kind words he addressed to me.

Mr. Essonghé (Gabon) (*interpretation from French*): My delegation congratulates you, Sir, on the skill with which you have presided over the work of the Security Council. I have no doubt that, under your presidency, our work will be successful. I also congratulate your predecessor on the verve with which he too guided the work of the Council. My greetings go also to all other members of the Council.

My delegation takes this opportunity to express its full support for the draft resolution on which the Security Council is about to take action. In our view, the United Nations Observer Mission in Angola (MONUA) is vital and must therefore be given all the means necessary to complete its task. We believe it essential to strengthen the Mission's military and administrative capacity.

We are pleased to note that in several paragraphs the draft resolution calls upon the Government of Angola and, most particularly, upon UNITA to cooperate fully in ensuring the success of MONUA, *inter alia* by taking every step to adhere to the timetable upon which they have agreed. We consider also that the long-awaited meeting, on Angolan soil, of the two main leaders would constitute a major step forward towards a final settlement of the conflict. We therefore support the recommended three-month extension of the mandate of MONUA.

We are pleased to note that the draft resolution highlights the need to continue programmes for the demobilization and social reintegration of ex-combatants: if these programmes are not completed, peace will remain fragile.

I cannot conclude my statement without thanking the Secretary-General for his report or without conveying our thanks to the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Mr. Alioune Blondin Beye.

The President (*interpretation from French*): I thank the representative of Gabon for the kind words he addressed to me and to other members of the Council.

Ms. Soderberg (United States of America): Today, the United States joins other members of the Security Council in welcoming the agreement by the Government of Angola and UNITA to a timetable for the completion of the remaining tasks of the Lusaka Protocol by 28 February 1998. This agreement, combined with the upcoming summit meeting between President Dos Santos and Mr. Savimbi in Angola in February, signals a renewed commitment by the Angolan Government and UNITA to end the decades-long conflict and to begin the work of national reconciliation and reconstruction. The fulfilment of the peace process is now in sight.

I would also like to extend my thanks to the Secretary-General's Special Representative, Maître Blondin Beye, for his devotion to the cause of peace in Angola. I wish him a speedy recovery and look forward to his return to Luanda. I would also like to commend Mr. Sadry for his contributions since his appointment as Deputy Special Representative.

The United States urges the Government of Angola and UNITA to comply strictly with the timetable for the completion of the remaining tasks of the Lusaka Protocol and, in the spirit of national reconciliation, to exercise restraint and protect the rights of all Angolan citizens as the implementation of the peace process proceeds. As we stated at the time of the adoption of resolution 1135 (1997), if UNITA moves rapidly to complete the remaining tasks in the peace process, the United States stands ready to reconsider the need for sanctions. The burden is on UNITA.

UNITA and the Angolan Government will be able to count on continued international support during this critical final stage of the peace process. Today, the United States will join other Council members in voting for a three-month extension of the United Nations Observer Mission in Angola (MONUA), including the retention of up to 1,045 military personnel. We believe that MONUA will help to promote a secure environment conducive to the implementation of the remaining tasks of the peace process.

With the expected completion of the remaining tasks of the Lusaka Protocol by the end of February, the international community should review its engagement in and assistance to Angola. This draft resolution provides the needed flexibility by requesting a mid-term report in March from the Secretary-General. At that time, the Council will be able to review the progress of the peace process and consider whether and how the international community could be of further assistance in a post-MONUA context.

A related issue is the continued presence of Angolan Government forces in Congo-Brazzaville. We again urge

the Government of Angola to withdraw its forces expeditiously.

The United States looks forward to the day when the last United Nations military forces can be withdrawn from Angola and MONUA can become the unarmed observer mission it was originally intended to be. Even then, however, we recognize that security problems may remain. For that reason, this draft resolution asks the Government of Angola to take steps to assume the security functions that MONUA troops currently provide for United Nations and humanitarian personnel. The United States believes that the Government of Angola's integrated police and armed forces should protect United Nations and other international personnel as MONUA transitions out of Angola.

The United States endorses the Secretary-General's appeal to the Government of Angola and UNITA, as signatories to the Lusaka Protocol, to consider ways in which they might provide additional in-kind and financial support to MONUA, particularly as the fulfilment of the peace process is achieved.

In addition, we call on States to respond to the consolidated inter-agency appeal for Angola for 1998. In particular, the United States is concerned that only about 10,000 of an estimated 6 to 8 million landmines have been cleared from Angolan soil. The United States asks all countries to join our efforts to increase the pace of demining in Angola and globally so that all landmines that threaten civilians can be removed by the year 2010.

I would like to take this opportunity to commend the personnel of MONUA — those being withdrawn after a successful mission as well as those remaining in the country — for their contribution to securing a lasting peace for Angola.

The President (*interpretation from French*): I shall now make a statement in my capacity as the representative of France.

In that capacity, I fully associate myself with the statement made by the representative of the United Kingdom on behalf of the States members of the European Union and associated countries. However, I feel it would be useful briefly to confirm publicly France's support for the draft resolution under consideration.

The situation in Angola has seen some positive developments, in particular the signing of an agreement on 9 January on a timetable to complete the tasks of the Lusaka Protocol. We cannot but encourage the Government of Angola and UNITA to achieve the goals set in the timetable. We hope in particular that the planned meeting between President dos Santos and Mr. Savimbi will take place.

On the basis of observations and recommendations to be submitted to us by the Secretary-General early in March, the Security Council will consider how, if necessary, to restructure the United Nations Observer Mission in Angola and adapt it to circumstances. In the current phase, however, the three-month extension of the Mission's mandate, as proposed by the Secretary-General, will contribute to strengthening the positive trend. That is why France will join all the other members who will vote in favour of the draft resolution.

I resume my function as President of the Council.

I shall now put to the vote the draft resolution contained in document S/1998/62.

A vote was taken by show of hands.

In favour:

Bahrain, Brazil, China, Costa Rica, France, Gabon, Gambia, Japan, Kenya, Portugal, Russian Federation, Slovenia, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America

The President (*interpretation from French*): There were 15 votes in favour. The draft resolution has been adopted unanimously as resolution 1149 (1998).

There are no further speakers on my list. The Security Council has thus concluded the present stage of its consideration of the item on its agenda. The Security Council will remain seized of the matter.

The meeting rose at 5.40 p.m.

United Nations S/PV.3851

Security Council

Fifty-third Year

Provisional

3851st Meeting

Friday, 30 January 1998, 3 p.m.

New York

President:	Mr. Dejammet	(France)
Members:	Bahrain	Mr. Buallay
	Brazil	Mr. Valle
	China	Mr. Cui Tiankai
	Costa Rica	Mr. Saénz Biolley
	Gabon	Mr. Dangue Réwaka
	Gambia	Mr. Sallah
	Japan	Mr. Takasu
	Kenya	Mr. Mahugu
	Portugal	Ms. Gomes
	Russian Federation	Mr. Sergeev
	Slovenia	Mr. Türk
	Sweden	Mr. Dahlgren
	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Sir John Weston
	United States of America	Mr. Burleigh

Agenda

The situation in Georgia

Report of the Secretary-General concerning the situation in Abkhazia, Georgia (S/1998/51)

98-85038 (E)

This record contains the original text of speeches delivered in English and interpretations of speeches delivered in the other languages. The final text will be printed in the *Official Records of the Security Council*. Corrections should be submitted to original speeches only. They should be incorporated in a copy of the record and be sent under the signature of a member of the delegation concerned, *within one week of the date of publication*, to the Chief of the Verbatim Reporting Service, room C-178.

The meeting was called to order at 3.15 p.m.

Adoption of the agenda

The agenda was adopted.

The situation in Georgia

Report of the Secretary-General concerning the situation in Abkhazia, Georgia (S/1998/51)

The President (*interpretation from French*): I should like to inform the Council that I have received letters from the representatives of Georgia and Germany in which they request to be invited to participate in the discussion of the item on the Council's agenda. In conformity with the usual practice, I propose, with the consent of the Council, to invite those representatives to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

There being no objection, it is so decided.

At the invitation of the President, Mr. Chkheidze (Georgia) took a seat at the Council table; Mr. Eitel (Germany) took the seat reserved for him at the side of the Council Chamber.

The President (*interpretation from French*): The Security Council will now begin its consideration of the item on its agenda. The Security Council is meeting in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations.

Members of the Council have before them the report of the Secretary-General concerning the situation in Abkhazia, Georgia, document S/1998/51.

Members of the Council also have before them document S/1998/79, which contains the text of a draft resolution prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations.

I should like to draw the attention of the members of the Council to document S/1998/25, which contains the text of a letter dated 12 January 1998 from the Permanent Representative of Georgia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a statement issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Georgia.

It is my understanding that the Security Council is ready to proceed to the vote on the draft resolution [S/1998/79] before it. If I hear no objection, I shall put the draft resolution to the vote now.

There being no objection, it is so decided.

A vote was taken by show of hands.

In favour:

Bahrain, Brazil, China, Costa Rica, France, Gabon, Gambia, Japan, Kenya, Portugal, Russian Federation, Slovenia, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America

The President (*interpretation from French*): There were 15 votes in favour. The draft resolution has been adopted unanimously as resolution 1150 (1998).

The Security Council has thus concluded the present stage of its consideration of the item on its agenda.

The meeting rose at 3.20 p.m.

United Nations S/PV.3852

Security Council

Fifty-second Year

Provisional

3852nd Meeting

Friday, 30 January 1998, 3.20 p.m.

New York

President:	Mr. Dejammet	(France)
Members:	Bahrain	Mr. Buallay
	Brazil	Mr. Valle
	China	Mr. Cui Tiankai
	Costa Rica	Mr. Saénz Biolley
	Gabon	Mr. Dangue Réwaka
	Gambia	Mr. Sallah
	Japan	Mr. Takasu
	Kenya	Mr. Mahugu
	Portugal	Mr. Soares
	Russian Federation	Mr. Sergeev
	Slovenia	Mr. Türk
	Sweden	Mr. Dahlgren
	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Sir John Weston
	United States of America	Mr. Burleigh

Agenda

The situation in the Middle East

Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (S/1998/53)

98-85044 (E)

This record contains the original text of speeches delivered in English and interpretations of speeches delivered in the other languages. The final text will be printed in the *Official Records of the Security Council*. Corrections should be submitted to original speeches only. They should be incorporated in a copy of the record and be sent under the signature of a member of the delegation concerned, *within one week of the date of publication*, to the Chief of the Verbatim Reporting Service, room C-178.

The meeting was called to order at 3.20 p.m.

Adoption of the agenda

The agenda was adopted.

The situation in the Middle East

Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (S/1998/53)

The President (*interpretation from French*): The Security Council will now begin its consideration of the item on its agenda. The Security Council is meeting in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations.

Members of the Council have before them the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL), document S/1998/53.

Members of the Council also have before them document S/1998/80, which contains the text of a draft resolution prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations.

I should like to draw the attention of the members of the Council to document S/1998/7, which contains the text of a letter dated 6 January 1998 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General.

It is my understanding that the Council is ready to vote on the draft resolution (S/1998/80) before it. Unless I hear any objection, I shall put the draft resolution to the vote now.

There being no objection, it is so decided.

A vote was taken by show of hands.

In favour:

Bahrain, Brazil, China, Costa Rica, France, Gabon, Gambia, Japan, Kenya, Portugal, Russian Federation, Slovenia, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America

The President (*interpretation from French*): There were 15 votes in favour. The draft resolution has been adopted unanimously as resolution 1151 (1998).

Following consultations among members of the Security Council, I have been authorized to make the following statement on behalf of the Council:

"The Security Council has noted with appreciation the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) of 20 January 1998 (S/1998/53) submitted in conformity with resolution 1122 (1997) of 29 July 1997.

"The Security Council reaffirms its commitment to the full sovereignty, political independence, territorial integrity and national unity of Lebanon within its internationally recognized boundaries. In this context, the Council asserts that all States shall refrain from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State, or in any other manner inconsistent with the purposes of the United Nations.

"As the Security Council extends the mandate of UNIFIL for a further interim period on the basis of resolution 425 (1978), the Council again stresses the urgent need for the implementation of that resolution in all its aspects. It reiterates its full support for the Taif Agreement and for the continued efforts of the Lebanese Government to consolidate peace, national unity and security in the country, while successfully carrying out the reconstruction process. The Council commends the Lebanese Government for its successful effort to extend its authority in the south of the country in full coordination with UNIFIL.

"The Security Council expresses its concern over the continuing violence in southern Lebanon, regrets the loss of civilian life and urges all parties to exercise restraint.

"The Security Council takes this opportunity to express its appreciation for the continuing efforts of the Secretary-General and his staff in this regard. The Council notes with deep concern the high level of casualties which UNIFIL has suffered and pays a special tribute to all those who gave their life while serving in UNIFIL. It commends UNIFIL's troops and troop-contributing countries for their sacrifices and commitment to the cause of international peace and security under difficult circumstances."

This statement will be issued as a document of the Security Council under the symbol S/PRST/1998/2.

The Security Council has thus concluded the present stage of its consideration of the item on its agenda.

The meeting rose at 3.30 p.m.

United Nations S/PV.3853

Security Council
Fifty-third Year

Provisional

3853rd Meeting
Thursday, 5 February 1998, 11.10 a.m.
New York

President:	Mr. Oye Mba	(Gabon)
Members:	Bahrain	Mr. Al-Dosari
	Brazil	Mr. Amorim
	China	Mr. Qin Huasun
	Costa Rica	Mr. Sáenz Biolley
	France	Mr. Dejammet
	Gambia	Mr. Sallah
	Japan	Mr. Konishi
	Kenya	Mr. Amolo
	Portugal	Mr. Soares
	Russian Federation	Mr. Fedotov
	Slovenia	Mr. Türk
	Sweden	Mr. Dahlgren
	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Mr. Gomersall
	United States of America	Ms. Soderberg

Agenda

The situation in the Central African Republic

Report of the Secretary-General pursuant to resolution 1136 (1997) concerning the situation in the Central African Republic (S/1998/61)

98-85057 (E)

This record contains the original text of speeches delivered in English and interpretations of speeches delivered in the other languages. The final text will be printed in the *Official Records of the Security Council*. Corrections should be submitted to original speeches only. They should be incorporated in a copy of the record and be sent under the signature of a member of the delegation concerned *within one week of the date of publication*, to the Chief of the Verbatim Reporting Service, room C-178.

The meeting was called to order at 11.10 a.m.

Expression of thanks to the retiring President

The President (*interpretation from French*): As this is the first meeting of the Security Council for the month of February, I should like to take this opportunity to pay tribute, on behalf of the Council, to Mr. Alain Dejammet, Permanent Representative of France to the United Nations, for his service as President of the Security Council for the month of January. I am sure I speak for all members of the Security Council in expressing my sincere appreciation to Ambassador Dejammet for the great diplomatic skill with which he guided the work of the Council last month.

Adoption of the agenda

The agenda was adopted.

The situation in the Central African Republic

Report of the Secretary-General pursuant to resolution 1136 (1997) concerning the situation in the Central African Republic (S/1998/61)

The President (*interpretation from French*): The Security Council will now begin its consideration of the item on its agenda. The Security Council is meeting in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations.

Members of the Council have before them the report of the Secretary-General pursuant to resolution 1136 (1997) concerning the situation in the Central African Republic, document S/1998/61.

Members of the Council also have before them document S/1998/102, which contains the text of a draft resolution prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations.

I should like to draw the attention of the members of the Council to the following other documents: S/1998/86, letter dated 30 January 1998 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council; S/1998/88, letter dated 28 January 1998 from the President of the Central African Republic addressed to the President of the Security Council; and S/1998/97, letter dated 4 February 1998 from the President of the Republic of Gabon addressed to the President of the Security Council.

It is my understanding that the Council is ready to vote on the draft resolution before it. Unless I hear any objection, I shall put the draft resolution to the vote.

There being no objection, it is so decided.

I shall first give the floor to those members of the Council who wish to make statements before the voting.

Mr. Dejammet (France) (*interpretation from French*): I am of course very grateful, Mr. President, for the kind words that you addressed to my country. Allow me to also tell you how honoured we feel to be meeting today under your presidency, as you are the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Gabon, an African State whose very practical, imaginative and energetic diplomacy forms an integral part of the constant quest for peace and security in Africa and throughout the world, thus providing a vibrant example of the manner in which we should all endeavour to serve the principles of the Charter.

After the many troubles faced by the Central African Republic, the Bangui Agreements of January 1997 established a process for peace and national reconciliation. The Inter-African Mission to Monitor the Implementation of the Bangui Agreements (MISAB) has supported this process. France pays tribute to the action taken by the President of the Gabonese Republic, Mr. Bongo, Chairman of the International Mediation Committee. He has constantly striven to ensure respect for the Bangui Agreements. We also pay tribute to efforts made by the States that have contributed troops to MISAB: Burkina Faso, Gabon, Mali, Chad, Senegal and Togo.

Finally, we also commend the Secretariat, which has tirelessly supported MISAB's activities. That Mission is a quite remarkable example of preventive diplomacy, which is the very objective of much United Nations effort to prevent conflict and the deterioration of situations that threaten regional or international security and stability. It is thanks to MISAB that significant progress has been achieved.

The situation in the Central African Republic remains precarious nonetheless and continues to threaten stability and security in the region. Persistent efforts must therefore be pursued in support of national reconciliation in the Central African Republic. Indeed, it is necessary to prepare for the forthcoming legislative elections in September, to restructure the security forces and to implement vigorous measures in the economic and social

spheres. These activities can be undertaken only if security is preserved and safeguarded by a peacekeeping operation.

The Secretary-General has made recommendations for a possible follow-up to MISAB. These recommendations provide, *inter alia*, for the establishment of a peacekeeping operation.

France supports the Secretary-General's recommendations. That is why it will vote today in favour of the draft resolution before the Council. This draft resolution will, in effect, allow the Secretariat to prepare operational proposals on which the Security Council will decide on 16 March. We are confident that, in response to the expectations of Africa, you, Sir, and the Secretary-General, the Council's decision at that time will be unanimous and positive. We feel certain that it will also be so today.

The President (*interpretation from French*): I should like to inform the Council that I have received a letter from the representative of the Central African Republic, in which she requests to be invited to participate in the discussion of the item on the Council's agenda. In conformity with the usual practice, I propose, with the consent of the Council, to invite that representative to participate in the discussion, without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

There being no objection, it is so decided.

At the invitation of the President, Ms. Kpongo (Central African Republic) took a seat at the Council table.

Mr. Qin Huasun (China) (*interpretation from Chinese*): The Chinese delegation warmly welcomes you, Sir, the Foreign Minister of Gabon, as you preside over today's meeting of the Security Council.

China endorses the extension of the mandate of the Inter-African Mission to Monitor the Implementation of the Bangui Agreements (MISAB) in support of the International Mediation Committee's efforts to help the Government of the Central African Republic and all sides concerned resolve the crisis in that country. The Chinese delegation will therefore vote in favour of the draft resolution before us.

As a true friend of Africa, China has always been very concerned by developments in the situation in the Central African Republic. We are deeply disturbed by the sustained unrest brought about by the political and military crisis in that country. We wish to express our concern and sympathy for the people in their suffering. China sincerely hopes that the Central African Republic can resolve the crisis as soon as possible and that its people will soon be able to enjoy a secure and prosperous life.

We are pleased that all sides concerned in the country have firmly and actively committed themselves to the restoration of peace and stability there. We support the Government of National Union established a year ago. We also welcome the progress made over the past year by all sides concerned in implementing the Bangui Agreements. We believe that, so long as all sides concerned take into account the basic interests of the people while treating each with sincerity and proceeding with determination, perseverance and confidence in a spirit of reconciliation, they can certainly overcome their difficulties and differences in order to implement fully all the tasks laid down in the Bangui Agreements and to achieve national reconciliation, peace and prosperity for the people.

In order to help the Central African Republic resolve the crisis and achieve reconciliation, the African countries — especially those of Central Africa — have risen above their own difficulties and made tremendous contributions. In this regard, we highly appreciate the critical role played by MISAB, led by President Bongo.

China has always encouraged and supported the African countries in their efforts to rely on their own strengths in resolving their regional problems. We hope that all sides concerned in the Central African Republic will cooperate closely with MISAB so as to bring those regional efforts to fruition as soon as possible. At the same time, we view with favour the Secretary-General's proposal to deploy peacekeeping forces.

China has always held that the international community should attach importance to African issues in active support of the efforts of African countries to resolve their own crises and to achieve regional peace and stability. We hope that all sides concerned will respond to the appeals of the Governments of Africa and the Secretary-General to provide active assistance on behalf of peace and reconstruction in the Central African Republic. China will continue to make its own efforts.

Mr. Konishi (Japan): At the outset, Mr. President, let me also welcome your presence on this important occasion.

Last August, in order to prevent a resurgence of the conflict in the Central African Republic, the Security Council made the political decision to authorize the Member States participating in the Inter-African Mission to Monitor the Implementation of the Bangui Agreements (MISAB), and those States providing logistical support, to ensure the security and freedom of movement of their personnel. My delegation would like to express its sincere appreciation to all involved, including those who took part in the activities of MISAB, the International Monitoring Committee and France, which provided much needed support for those activities. I would also like to pay special tribute to President Bongo of Gabon in his capacity as Chairman of the International Mediation Committee, who has played an indispensable role.

Japan has been engaged in the effort to devise an effective strategy for the prevention and early resolution of conflicts in Africa and to explore just what role the Security Council can play in such a strategy. As a member of the Council since last year, Japan has taken a keen and active interest in the Council's deliberations on this issue. In the light of these efforts, my delegation is of the view that the deployment of a United Nations peacekeeping operation in the Central African Republic should be considered a part of this strategy. It recognizes that while there is relative stability on the ground, thanks to the excellent work of MISAB, a continued international presence will be essential once MISAB's mandate expires. For these reasons, my delegation will vote in favour of the draft resolution before us, including its intention that the Council take a decision by 16 March on the establishment of a peacekeeping operation in the Central African Republic. I also consider that extending the authorization of MISAB until 16 March will give President Patassé the time to make good his promise to implement the Bangui Agreements.

I would like to reiterate that it is extremely important that President Patassé, as the Head of the Administration, fulfil his commitment and responsibility to the people of the Central African Republic, in particular the soldiers and officials of the Government. This is indeed the prerequisite for true and lasting peace and stability in the country. There are many difficulties to be overcome, including the restructuring of security forces and the adoption of the new electoral code. My delegation looks forward to the Secretary-General's report, to be submitted later this month, describing the progress made in these areas, as well as the details regarding the peacekeeping operation to be established. In the meantime, Japan, for its part, will continue to assist the Central African Republic in its effort to restore stability and achieve greater prosperity.

Mr. Amorim (Brazil) (*interpretation from French*): At the outset, Mr. President, I should like to say that we are greatly honoured to see you, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Gabon, presiding over the Security Council. Your presence among us ensures that our work will be conducted wisely and effectively. I also want to express my best wishes to Ambassador Dangue Réwaka, who will be guiding us this month. I should also like to pay tribute to Ambassador Alain Dejammet for his effective presidency of the Council in the month of January.

Since the adoption of resolution 1136 (1997), there have been favourable developments in the situation in the Central African Republic. We note, for example, the letter of President Patassé, contained in the latest report of the Secretary-General, which represents an important step in the right direction. We also want to stress the crucial role played by President Omar Bongo in the peace process.

However, despite all of the efforts undertaken by the signatories of the Bangui Agreements, and in particular those of the Inter-African Mission to Monitor the Implementation of the Bangui Agreements (MISAB), whose neutral and impartial contribution deserves our full recognition, there are elements that are not necessarily favourable to the peace process. The fact that the leaders of the Groupe des onze partis politiques de l'opposition (Group of Eleven) and the four groups of affiliated trade unions have decided to withdraw from the preparatory committee for the conference is a new cause of concern.

The draft resolution under consideration, which we support, would extend the authorization for the operation of MISAB until 16 March. Furthermore, the Council supports the intention of the Secretary-General to appoint a special representative for the Central African Republic and encourages the Secretary-General to proceed with this appointment without delay. We are convinced that a special representative will be able to make a significant contribution to the peace process.

With regard to the establishment of a United Nations peacekeeping operation, the draft resolution provides that a decision be taken by 16 March on the basis of the report that the Secretary-General is to submit by 23 February. This report should contain a proposal

regarding the structure, goals and financial implications of establishing a peacekeeping operation in the Central African Republic.

Of course, the primary responsibility for the peace process remains with the various political actors in the Central African Republic. In that context, President Patassé has a central role to play. I am sure that, in the light of actual developments on the ground, the international community will be prepared to play its part in the process of reconciliation and national reconstruction in the Central African Republic.

Mr. Al-Dosari (Bahrain) (*interpretation from Arabic*): My delegation would like to express its appreciation to the Secretary-General for his comprehensive report; to the International Mediation Committee, under the chairmanship of President El Hadj Omar Bongo of Gabon; to the Chairman and members of the International Monitoring Committee; to the Inter-African Mission to Monitor the Implementation of the Bangui Agreements (MISAB); and to the countries concerned.

We should also like to extend our gratitude to the United Nations Development Programme and all the United Nations agencies and programmes that are making efforts in the Central African Republic to achieve lasting peace, stability and national reconciliation in that country.

My delegation shares the concern expressed by the Secretary-General, in paragraph 24 of his report, regarding the fragility of the progress made in improving the situation of the Central African Republic. My delegation therefore requests the urgent implementation of all the Bangui Agreements, which will of course require a commitment by all the parties to their implementation.

My delegation also calls for continued support by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), by other specialized agencies of the United Nations and by Member States for the Central African Republic and for security and stability there. We reiterate how important it is to ensure the security and political stability of the Central African Republic.

For these reasons we shall vote in favour of the draft resolution before the Security Council, convinced as we are that it will support the peace process in the Central African Republic.

It is not possible to foretell the situation that will follow the withdrawal of the African troops, and we must therefore give serious consideration to establishing a United Nations peacekeeping operation in the Central African Republic. We support this, and look forward to the report of the Secretary-General on the details of the establishment of such an operation, as requested in paragraph 11 of the draft resolution before us. This would have a positive effect and would strengthen security and stability in the Central African Republic.

Mr. Amolo (Kenya): The delegation of Kenya is pleased to see you, Sir, the Foreign Minister of the Gabonese Republic, presiding over the work of the Security Council today, when the Council is discussing an issue of great importance to Africa. As an African country that has employed regional initiatives to resolve some of its political and security problems, Kenya is proud of the impressive leadership role played by President Bongo of Gabon — and indeed by the whole nation of Gabon — in the situation prevailing in the Central African Republic. We also wish to pay tribute to all the countries currently involved in ensuring that relative stability continues in the Central African Republic. In that regard, the contribution made by the Government of France is particularly laudable. Finally, we commend the Secretariat for its continued focused cooperation with regard to the valiant efforts of those nations.

The Secretary-General's report of 23 January 1998 gives a clear picture of the current situation in Bangui and an indication of the shape of our future involvement in that country. We support his efforts and welcome his recommendations. We in Kenya are painfully aware of the fragility of the current situation and its implications for regional stability and international peace and security. The Inter-African Mission to Monitor the Implementation of the Bangui Agreements (MISAB) has without doubt done an exemplary job under very difficult circumstances, and we are encouraged that it is willing to continue to assist the Central African Republic in consolidating what is still a fragile peace. We are also happy to note that the long-expected National Reconciliation Conference, with the participation of all political groupings, has been scheduled for the week of 23 to 28 February 1998. We think that this is an important step in bringing together the people of the Central African Republic, who are tired of conflict.

However, the anticipated withdrawal by mid-April 1998 of French logistic and financial support, on which MISAB is fully dependent, would disrupt MISAB's operations and would undoubtedly reverse the progress so

far achieved and destabilize the fragile peace in the country. It is precisely for those reasons that we are in agreement with the conclusion set out in the Secretary-General's report that

> "Bold and far-reaching measures have therefore to be taken without further delay to redress the current situation in the Central African Republic". [S/1998/61, para. 24]

My delegation considers that the draft resolution before us seeks to address these concerns by extending MISAB's mandate until 16 March 1998 and that it expresses the Council's intention to take a decision on the establishment of a peacekeeping operation that would be critical in moving the peace process in the Central African Republic forward. Kenya will therefore vote in favour of the draft resolution.

In conclusion, we would like to put on record the warm appreciation of all the African delegations in the Security Council for the excellent spirit of cooperation and goodwill that was clearly demonstrated by all delegations during our discussions on the draft resolution. It is our fervent hope that this spirit will be extended to our continued appeals for contributions to the Trust Fund established for the Central African Republic.

The President (*interpretation from French*): I thank the representative of Kenya for the kind words he addressed to me.

Mr. Soares (Portugal) (*interpretation from French*): I wish first of all, Sir, to express my delegation's satisfaction at seeing you presiding over this meeting of the Security Council. Your presence is logical not only because Gabon holds the presidency of the Council for this month, but also as a reflection of the role that your country, your President and you yourself have played in the resolute search for a solution to the problems of the Central African Republic.

(*spoke in English*)

The Inter-African Mission to Monitor the Implementation of the Bangui Agreements (MISAB) in the Central African Republic is a good example of what Africa can do to prevent conflicts and to stabilize crises. The activities of MISAB, however, require complementary support from the international community. In this regard we commend France for the vital assistance it has been providing thus far. But the United Nations will have to consider soon how best to capitalize on these efforts so as not to jeopardize the success so far achieved.

Portugal would like again to pay tribute to the African mediation initiative and to the Organization of African Unity (OAU), and to reaffirm its support for the International Monitoring Committee and for MISAB and its troop-contributing States — Burkina Faso, Chad, Gabon and Mali — in their very important role in the ongoing process of national reconciliation in that country. In that same context, we would like to praise the efforts of the Chairman of the International Monitoring Committee and of President Bongo of Gabon, who have been playing an important role in the resolution of the crisis and in the monitoring of the implementation of the Bangui Agreements. As I said before, Mr. President, your presence here today is a reflection of the important role played by your country in this process.

The situation in the Central African Republic remains precarious. The disruption of the current volatile security, social and economic conditions would have serious repercussions for the region as a whole. Therefore, Portugal welcomes the Secretary-General's recommendations regarding the concepts for a future United Nations presence after the withdrawal of MISAB forces on 16 March. We agree in general terms with the Secretary-General's evaluation of the still-fragile peace process and the international environment in that subregion of Africa. We also share the view expressed in the Secretary-General's report that the parties concerned should fulfil, as soon as possible, all the provisions of the Bangui Agreements, and that substantial reform should be undertaken to revitalize the country's economy and to improve the living conditions of the population.

Given the progress already achieved, which should not be compromised, as well as the enormous tasks that lie ahead for the full implementation of the Bangui Agreements and long-term stability in the Central African Republic, Portugal agrees that there is a need to establish a peacekeeping operation in that country as a major preventive measure, as referred to by the Secretary-General. In this context, Portugal supports the draft resolution before us today.

Mr. Sallah (Gambia): Allow me, Sir, to express my heartfelt gratitude at seeing you, as Foreign Minister of Gabon, chairing and addressing this formal meeting of the Security Council. My delegation feels honoured by your presence here. It is a fitting occasion, since we are

dealing with the issue of the Central African Republic, in which the Gabonese Republic is playing a leading role.

Once again, I wish to pay tribute to the Secretary-General for his very informative report on the Central African Republic. Our heartfelt appreciation and gratitude go to the Republic of France and to the member countries of the Inter-African Mission to Monitor the Implementation of the Bangui Agreements (MISAB), as well as to the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the Organization of African Unity (OAU), whose very vital and timely intervention in the crisis in the Central African Republic contributed immensely to the restoration of peace and tranquillity in that country.

The Bangui Agreements constitute the foundation of the peace process in the Central African Republic, and the authorities concerned, with the participation of MISAB and other international agencies, are taking giant steps towards the successful implementation of these provisions. However, the task of meeting the financial obligations vis-à-vis a very sensitive sector of the population of the Central African Republic will certainly require the rapid intervention of the international community in order to prevent the emergence of social unrest and general insecurity. This would negate the whole peace process and might return the situation back to square one. Therefore, my delegation urges the donor agencies and the Bretton Woods institutions to come forward and offer financial support to the operations in Bangui.

As a result of the effective intervention and continued presence of MISAB in the Central African Republic, relative peace and security reign in Bangui, but it is evident that this state of affairs is very fragile, for the smouldering embers of violence are yet to be completely extinguished. Now and again, they manifest their existence through various forms of retrogressive activities in the country. Thus, with the imminent withdrawal of the French troops and the eventual expiration of the mandate of MISAB, a vacuum could be created that could make things fall apart, thereby leading to the return of general chaos and insecurity in the country. Such a precarious situation could also threaten peace and stability in the whole region.

In this regard, the maintenance of a credible peacekeeping mission in the Central African Republic will be a decisive step in the right direction in safeguarding the Bangui peace process and allowing stability to be firmly rooted in the country. Such a mission could be very instrumental in creating an atmosphere conducive to the holding of legislative and presidential elections.

It would be inconceivable to abandon the Central African Republic in the middle of the Rubicon, thereby rendering futile all the laudable efforts that have been exerted so far in the restoration of a credible peace and security in that country. Thus we add our voice to that of President Patassé in requesting that the United Nations consider positively establishing a peacekeeping mission in the Central African Republic in order to ensure that there is no gap in the continued presence of peace and stability in that country, for the slightest vacuum in this regard could result in the country, or even the region, falling back into the conflict situation that we have worked so hard to prevent.

The clarion call made by the Gabonese delegation to the international community to come to the rescue of the Central African Republic in particular, and Africa in general, at this crucial moment is worth reiterating. Thus my delegation supports the extension of MISAB until it is replaced by a United Nations peacekeeping force, as stated in paragraph 33 of the report of the Secretary-General.

The Gambia supports the draft resolution before us, and we will vote in favour of it.

Mr. Dahlgren (Sweden): The International Monitoring Committee and the Inter-African Mission to Monitor the Implementation of the Bangui Agreements (MISAB) are playing an important role in facilitating a return to peace and security in the Central African Republic. Today, we wish to express our particular appreciation to all those involved in these efforts — to the Chairman of the International Mediation Committee, President Bongo, to its members, to the troop contributors and other contributors to MISAB, and to the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

Progress has been achieved over the past year in implementing the Bangui Agreements. We hope that concerted efforts will now be made to implement the outstanding provisions, as set out in the letter dated 8 January 1998 from the President of the Central African Republic to the Secretary-General. Sweden supports the extension of the Security Council's authorization to MISAB until mid-March.

We also see the need for a continued international presence in the Central African Republic after the end of MISAB's mandate. The United Nations is responsible for international peace and security. We therefore support the proposal that the follow-up to MISAB take the form of a

United Nations operation. We look forward to the detailed concept of operations which the Secretary-General intends to submit to the Security Council.

We attach particular importance to the preventive and multifunctional aspect of the envisaged United Nations operation. The military and civilian components of that mission will need to pull together in close cooperation with United Nations agencies and the Bretton Woods institutions.

Sweden will vote in favour of the draft resolution before the Council today.

Mr. Türk (Slovenia): We are honoured to have you, Sir, the Foreign Minister of Gabon, in the presidency of the Security Council on this important occasion. Our best wishes are also addressed to the Permanent Representative of Gabon, the President of the Security Council for this month. We are convinced that his leadership of the Security Council will be effective and successful. We would also like to take this occasion to express our appreciation to Ambassador Alain Dejammet of France for his effective leadership as President of the Security Council for the month of January.

We would like to thank the Secretary-General for the detailed report concerning the situation in the Central African Republic and also for the report of the International Committee for the Follow-up of the Bangui Agreements. We would like in particular, Sir, to express our admiration for the President of your country, Mr. Omar Bongo, and for his efforts to establish peace and normalcy in the Central African Republic.

We note with appreciation, from the reports that were received by the Security Council recently, the positive role of the Inter-African Force to Monitor the Implementation of the Bangui Agreements (MISAB). Its efforts have resulted in the gradual restoration of peace and security to Bangui since the signing of the Bangui Agreements. We also note with satisfaction the third report of the Member States participating in MISAB and the efforts for the implementation of the Bangui Agreements referred to in that report.

The situation in the Central African Republic and the peace process are still very fragile. Therefore we are encouraged by the willingness of the States participating in MISAB and the Central African Republic to extend MISAB's mandate in order to complete its mission, assuming that the United Nations peacekeeping operation established after that will follow.

We attach the highest importance to the expeditious implementation of the outstanding provisions of the Bangui Agreements. In that connection, we recognize the support provided by the United Nations Development Programme, and we encourage it to continue with its efforts.

The commitments to the implementation of the provisions of the Bangui Agreements expressed by Mr. Patassé, President of the Central African Republic, in his letter to Secretary-General of 8 January 1998, are essential and ought to be fulfilled expeditiously.

Slovenia also believes that further support by the international community is necessary. We thus attach the highest importance to the extension of MISAB until 16 March 1998 with the prospect of the peacekeeping operation to be established by United Nations. We support proposals to that effect made by the Secretary-General.

The political will of the international community and the efforts of the affected country itself are essential for the construction of stable peace and security, as well as for the successful implementation of the structural-adjustment programme.

Hence, we are encouraged by the fact that all political parties in the Central African Republic have expressed their intention to participate in the National Reconciliation Conference in Bangui from 23 to 28 February 1998.

In conclusion, I wish to express the Slovenian delegation's satisfaction that the draft resolution submitted for action by the Security Council today addresses all the relevant issues of the situation in the Central African Republic at this stage. We congratulate the group of African States which, under the leadership of Kenya, prepared the draft resolution. We shall vote in favour of the draft resolution.

Mr. Gomersall (United Kingdom) (*interpretation from French*): My delegation welcomes your presence here, Mr. President, and the effective and amicable presidency your delegation is sure to provide this month.

The United Kingdom would first like to commend the great efforts of President Bongo of Gabon, as

Chairman of the International Mediation Committee, to achieve lasting peace in the Central African Republic.

The United Kingdom pays tribute to the efforts of the Inter-African Mission to Monitor the Implementation of the Bangui Agreement (MISAB), which continues to play an essential role in maintaining peace in the Central African Republic. We also hail the efforts of the African troop-contributing countries and the role played by France in its logistical support of MISAB.

(*spoke in English*)

The United Kingdom notes the Secretary-General's recommendation that a United Nations operation should take over the role of MISAB subject to certain conditions and his request that the Security Council should agree in principle to this proposal. The United Kingdom will certainly give this request its positive consideration.

We also support the Secretary-General's recommendation that the deployment of a United Nations operation should be made conditional on the Government of the Central African Republic addressing the need for fundamental adjustments in its social, economic, financial and security policies. We welcome the Secretary-General's intention to establish a United Nations political office in Bangui to monitor the Republic's progress in the implementation of these reforms.

For these reasons, my delegation will vote in favour of the draft resolution before us.

Mr. Fedotov (Russian Federation) (*interpretation from French*): Our delegation is pleased to have this opportunity to see you, Sir, presiding over this meeting of the Security Council on the question of the Inter-African Mission to Monitor the Implementation of the Bangui Agreement (MISAB). This happy occasion is especially symbolic Mr. Foreign Minister, since your country, and in particular President Omar Bongo, have made and continue to make such a crucial contribution to a political settlement in the Central African Republic.

(*spoke in Russian*)

The Russian delegation will vote in favour of the draft resolution to extend the authorization for MISAB until 16 March. We proceed from the premise that international assistance in support of the Bangui Agreements is of great significance for the stabilization of the situation in the Central African Republic. We also note that although progress has undeniably been made in restoring peace and bringing about reconciliation in that country, it is not yet irreversible.

Of great significance for further stabilization is the commitment of all to the Bangui Agreements. It is obvious that the difficult economic and social situation remains a major destabilizing factor. In order to improve that, we must undertake the efforts necessary for economic and social recovery, which would be a sound basis for normalization as a whole.

In principle, we are prepared to take a positive view of the establishment in the Central African Republic of a United Nations peacekeeping operation that is limited in time and in resources. We are prepared to take a further, more specific decision following an additional report from the Secretary-General on the extension of the mandate and the possible peacekeeping operation.

Mr. Sáenz Biolley (Costa Rica) (*interpretation from Spanish*): On behalf of my delegation, allow me to convey to you, Sir, our sense of satisfaction on seeing you presiding over our work on this occasion. Costa Rica appreciates and pays tribute to the leadership of Gabon, in particular President Omar Bongo, for the promotion of regional agreement on issues affecting international peace and security in central Africa.

On several occasions we have expressed here the importance we attach to the leadership shown by the African countries in achieving appropriate solutions to political and security problems affecting their continent. In that regard, we especially emphasize the role rightly played by the Organization of African Unity and various subregional organs, which are participating actively and creatively in the resolution of conflicts and the maintenance of peace in Africa. We express our appreciation to all of them.

Against this background, the case of the Central African Republic should and deserves to be emphasized, because there the countries of the subregion, in the framework of the International Committee for the Follow-up of the Bangui Agreements, have made a huge and invaluable effort of preventive diplomacy and peace-building. This work, of course, has depended and still depends on the important political and material support of France, which, due to its traditional ties to the region, has made a major effort in support of peace in the Central African Republic.

Peace and security in the Central African Republic are based on the specific features and conditions of the country. As with other conflicts that occur in the developing world, this conflict is rooted in the economic and social difficulties affecting the security of the population. Therefore, from Costa Rica's perspective, an essential condition for the resolution of the problems of the Central African Republic is the ability of the country to overcome the grave economic and social problems affecting the development process. This situation should be urgently addressed by the international community, and we are therefore pleased at the comprehensive approach with which our Organization, through the United Nations Development Programme, supports and backs the International Follow-up Committee. However, in this connection, we are of the view that a new approach should be taken by the Bretton Woods international financial institutions, on a special and exceptional basis, to aid in the economic and social reconstruction of the country.

The work being done by the Inter-African Mission to Monitor the Implementation of the Bangui Agreements (MISAB) in the Central African Republic is essential for the maintenance of peace and security in the country. In particular, we wish to stress the role it has played in promoting the security of the population. For this reason, we believe that this great effort should continue. My delegation thus supports the draft resolution before us. We feel certain that the continuity of MISAB's presence will be of major importance for the continued implementation of the Bangui Agreements.

We say this while fully recognizing that, undeniably, it is for the Central Africans themselves to put the Agreements into practice. We therefore commend the willingness of President Patassé, as well as of all the political parties, to strive for this goal, in particular as regards support for national reconciliation.

Finally, I wish to state that Costa Rica attaches the greatest importance to the deployment of a United Nations peacekeeping operation in the Central African Republic in the near future. We shall support this deployment when it is discussed in the Council.

Ms. Soderberg (United States of America): The United States commends the contribution of the President of Gabon, the former President of Mali, other African States and France to the consolidation of peace and security in the Central African Republic. In particular, we welcome the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Gabonese Republic: your presence here today underscores the importance of stability in the Central African Republic.

Through the Inter-African Mission to Monitor the Implementation of the Bangui Agreements (MISAB), the international community has re-established security in Bangui, conducted an effective disarmament programme and helped create the conditions necessary for the implementation of the Bangui Agreements. For this reason, the United States fully supports an initial extension of the Chapter VII authorization of MISAB until 16 March. We will vote in favour of this draft resolution.

The United States will be prepared to take a decision on a possible United Nations peacekeeping operation in the Central African Republic by 16 March. We will consider whether the process of institutional, political, military and economic reforms in the Central African Republic could be assisted by the security umbrella that a peacekeeping operation could provide. We will study closely the Secretary-General's recommendations regarding the size, the mandate, the cost and the exit strategy of the proposed peacekeeping operation.

We will give equal consideration to the commitment of the parties in the Central African Republic to the implementation of the Bangui Agreements. The international community can assist, but cannot replace, the efforts of the Government of the Central African Republic to achieve long-term stability. To be effective, a peacekeeping operation must be linked to the implementation of fundamental political, economic and security reforms by the Government of the Central African Republic. We urge the Government of the Central African Republic to undertake these reforms without delay.

The United States supports the Secretary-General's intention to appoint a special representative to the Central African Republic. We believe the prompt appointment of a special representative could help the Government of the Central African Republic, United Nations agencies and the international community develop a coordinated transition programme that could resolve the crisis in the Central African Republic and build a more permanent peace. A group of friends of the Central African Republic, comprising interested Governments and organizations, could provide essential support to the special representative's efforts.

The President *(interpretation from French)*: I shall now put to the vote the draft resolution contained in document S/1998/102.

A vote was taken by show of hands.

In favour:

Bahrain, Brazil, China, Costa Rica, France, Gabon, Gambia, Japan, Kenya, Portugal, Russian Federation, Slovenia, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America

The President *(interpretation from French)*: There were 15 votes in favour. The draft resolution has been adopted unanimously as resolution 1152 (1998).

I shall now make a statement in my capacity as Minister for Foreign Affairs of Gabon.

The Council, in adopting this resolution that extends the mandate of the Inter-African Mission to Monitor the Implementation of the Bangui Agreements (MISAB), has just taken an important decision. The President of the Gabonese Republic, El Hadj Omar Bongo, in his capacity as Chairman of the International Mediation Committee for the crisis in the Central African Republic, has conveyed to the Security Council, in the letter he addressed to its President, the urgent need to take all possible steps to prevent the situation in the Central African Republic from deteriorating once again, for lack of appropriate assistance. I am most gratified that the resolution we have just adopted reflects that concern.

In this regard, I would like to underscore the prominent role played by MISAB in the Central African Republic's political stabilization — though we must realize that it is not yet absolutely assured. I am also pleased to pay tribute here to the sacrifices made by the African countries — Burkina Faso, Senegal, Chad, Togo, Mali and Gabon — that are participating in MISAB. I also pay tribute to the assistance provided by the United Nations Development Programme. And I am also pleased to praise the commitment shown by all of the partners, especially France, whose logistical and financial contribution to MISAB has allowed it to carry out its mandate.

At a time when the composition and the resources of MISAB will be undergoing significant changes due to the announced withdrawal of France, I believe it is reasonable for the international community to demonstrate its solidarity with the Central African people, in particular by the timely deployment of a peacekeeping operation, as rightly recommended by the Secretary-General, Mr. Kofi Annan, in his report of 23 January 1998. By taking such a step the Council would be contributing effectively to preventing the resurgence in the Central African Republic of new conflicts, the effects of which would seriously threaten the already fragile peace of the whole Central African subregion.

I cannot conclude my statement without expressing the deep concern of the Government of Gabon at the possibility of any further procrastination by the Security Council regarding the deployment of a peacekeeping operation in Africa.

In the present case, we feel that there is no real justification for such an attitude. It seems to me that all the conditions are in place for a smooth transition from MISAB to any operation to be established in the future. What we must bear in mind is the need to avoid another tragedy brought about by the international community's absence from a crisis situation in Africa.

That is why I must take this opportunity to reiterate the appeal addressed to the Security Council by President Bongo that it complete its task of maintaining and consolidating peace in the Central African Republic.

I now resume my functions as President of the Security Council.

There are no further speakers on my list. The Security Council has thus concluded the present stage of its consideration of the item on its agenda.

The meeting rose at 12.20 p.m.

United Nations S/PV.3854

Security Council

Fifty-third Year

Provisional

3854th Meeting

Friday, 13 February 1998, 3.30 p.m.

New York

President:	Mr. Dangue Rewaka	(Gabon)
Members:	Bahrain	Mr. Al-Mansoor
	Brazil	Mr. Amorim
	China	Mr. Cui Tiankai
	Costa Rica	Mr. Sáenz Biolley
	France	Mr. Thiebaud
	Gambia	Mr. Touray
	Japan	Mr. Konishi
	Kenya	Mr. Amolo
	Portugal	Mr. Monteiro
	Russian Federation	Mr. Fedotov
	Slovenia	Mr. Žbogar
	Sweden	Mr. Lidén
	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Mr. Manley
	United States of America	Mr. Rosenstock

Agenda

The situation in Croatia

Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Transitional Administration for Eastern Slavonia, Baranja and Western Sirmium (S/1998/59)

98-85063 (E)

This record contains the original text of speeches delivered in English and interpretations of speeches delivered in the other languages. The final text will be printed in the *Official Records of the Security Council*. Corrections should be submitted to original speeches only. They should be incorporated in a copy of the record and be sent under the signature of a member of the delegation concerned, *within one week of the date of publication*, to the Chief of the Verbatim Reporting Service, room C-178.

The meeting was called to order at 3.40 p.m.

Adoption of the agenda

The agenda was adopted.

The situation in Croatia

Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Transitional Administration for Eastern Slavonia, Baranja and Western Sirmium (S/1998/59)

The President (*interpretation from French*): I should like to inform the Council that I have received a letter from the representative of Croatia, in which he requests to be invited to participate in the discussion of the item on the Council's agenda. In conformity with the usual practice, I propose, with the consent of the Council, to invite that representative to participate in the discussion, without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

There being no objection, it is so decided.

At the invitation of the President, Mr. Šimonović (Croatia) took a seat at the Council table.

The President (*interpretation from French*): The Security Council will now begin its consideration of the item on its agenda. The Council is meeting in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations.

Members of the Council have before them the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Transitional Administration for Eastern Slavonia, Baranja and Western Sirmium, document S/1998/59.

Following consultations among members of the Security Council, I have been authorized to make the following statement on behalf of the Council:

"The Security Council welcomes the successful completion of the United Nations Transitional Administration for Eastern Slavonia, Baranja and Western Sirmium (UNTAES), as described in the report of the Secretary-General of 22 January 1998 (S/1998/59). The experience of this multifunctional operation may be useful for similar situations in the future.

"The Security Council commends the commitment shown by the Government of the Republic of Croatia to the implementation of its comprehensive programme of national reconciliation, and stresses the need for continued progress in this regard. The Council is also encouraged by signs of increasing participation in Croatian political life by the region's ethnic Serb citizens, and underlines the importance of continued efforts by the Government of the Republic of Croatia to ensure full participation by the Serb minority in the political life of the country, including through urgent funding of the Joint Council of Municipalities.

"The Security Council notes that, despite the positive conclusion of UNTAES and the efforts of the Government of the Republic of Croatia, including its request for the establishment of the civilian police support group, much remains to be done. The Government of the Republic of Croatia remains responsible for the rights and safety of members of all ethnic groups within the Republic of Croatia and bound by its obligations and commitments under the Basic Agreement on the Region of Eastern Slavonia, Baranja and Western Sirmium (S/1995/951) and other international agreements. In this regard, the Council calls upon the Government of the Republic of Croatia to intensify its efforts to promote full reintegration of the region, in particular to resolve property issues and other problems which are hindering the return of refugees and displaced persons, to protect human rights, including by taking action against harassment, to address in full uncertainties about the implementation of the Amnesty Law and to take measures to improve public confidence in the Croatian police.

"In this context, the Security Council emphasizes the key role of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) throughout the Republic of Croatia, including in the Danubian region. The Council strongly supports the closest possible cooperation between the United Nations and the OSCE, in particular between the OSCE mission and the support group and other United Nations offices and agencies in the Republic of Croatia as envisaged by the Secretary-General, and, to that end, encourages the support group and the OSCE mission to keep each other fully informed.

"The Security Council pays tribute to the dedicated men and women of UNTAES, and, in particular, expresses its appreciation to the Transitional Administrators and the Force Commanders for their leadership of the UNTAES mission."

This statement will be issued as a document of the Security Council under the symbol S/PRST/1998/3.

The Security Council has thus concluded the present stage of its consideration of the item on its agenda.

The meeting rose at 3.50 p.m.